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EUGENE V. DEBS TOLD OF HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Socialist Candidate Makes Appeal to the People in Speech of Acceptance to Committee at Terre Haute

CEREMONY SIMPLE

Speaker Declares That None of the Other Parties Furnish Anything for Relief of Workingmen

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Extreme simplicity marked the notification ceremonies here today when Eugene V. Debs accepted the Socialist nomination for President. The candidate was not visited by any committee. He simply released his acceptance speech to the newspapers and at once began preparations for a trip to Fergus Falls, Minn., where he will speak tomorrow night.

Mr. Debs in his address said: "It is with a full sense of the responsibility it imposes and the service it exacts that I accept the nomination for President tendered to me by the Socialist party of the United States. Personally I did not wish the nomination. It came to me unsought. It came as summons to service and not as a personal honor.

"Every true member of the Socialist party is at the party's service. The confidence of his comrades is to him a sacred trust and their collective will the party's law.

"My chief concern as a presidential candidate is that I shall serve well the party, and the class and the cause the party represents.

"The Socialist party is fundamentally different from all other parties. It came in the process of evolution and grows with the growth of the forces which created it. Its spirit is militant and its aim revolutionary. It expresses in political terms the aspiration of the working class to freedom and to a larger and fuller life than they have yet known.

Workers Bear Burden

"The world's workers have always been and still are the world's slaves. They have borne all the burdens of the race and built all the monuments along the track of civilization; they have produced all the world's wealth and supported all the world's governments. They have conquered all things but their own freedom. They are still the subject class in every nation on earth and the chief function of every government is to keep them at the mercy of their masters.

"The workers in the mills and factories, in the mines and on the farms and railways never had a party of their own until the Socialist party was organized. They divided their votes between the parties of their masters. They did not realize that they were using their ballots to forge their own fetters.

"But the awakening came. It was bound to come. Class rule became more and more oppressive and wage-slavery more and more galling. The eyes of the workers began to open. It dawned upon them that society was divided into two classes, capitalists and workers, exploiters and producers; that the capitalists, while comparatively few, owned the nation and controlled the government; that the courts and the soldiers were at their command, and that the workers, while in a great majority, were in slavish subjection.

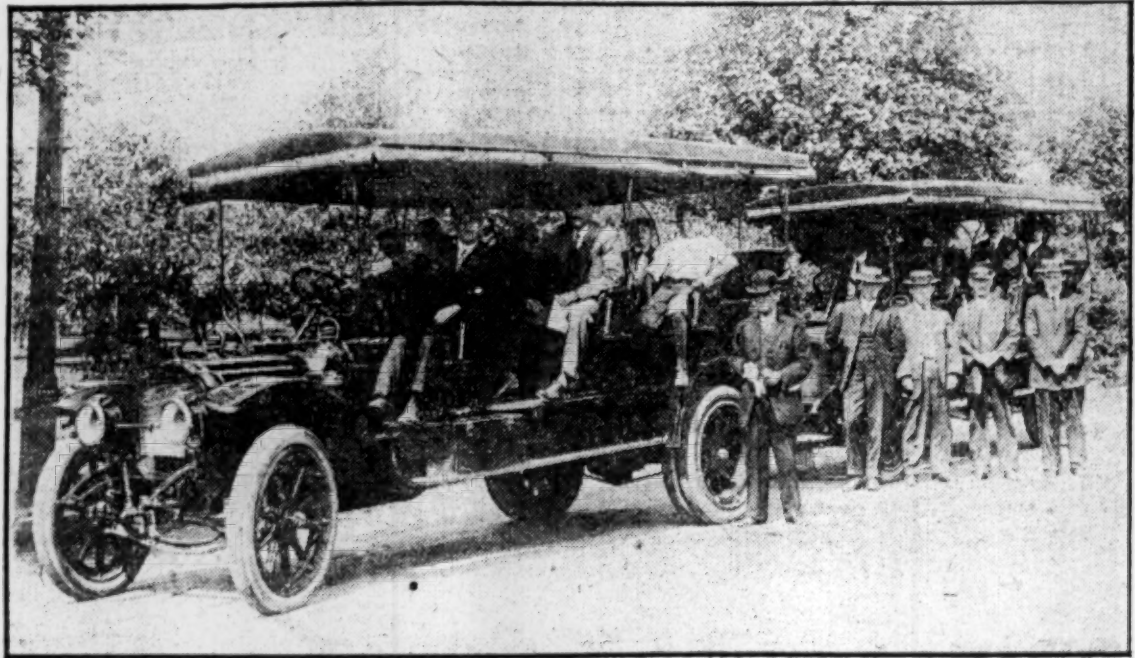
"When they ventured to protest they were discharged and found themselves

M'GEE FLIGHT ENDS IN SUCCESS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—John R. McGee, the aviator, arrived here today after an overseas flight from Readville, Mass.

Mr. McGee landed in Readville Sunday night after being blown out to sea past Boston light and working his way back to land again. He undertook to fly from Saugus to Pawtucket, where he lives, and finally carried out his purpose today.

CITY'S AUTOMOBILES IN FRANKLIN PARK



Typical crowd of sightseers who went on the first low-priced trips Saturday under municipal direction

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS THROUGH FRANKLIN PARK MEET FAVOR

About 500 persons, many of them children, enjoyed the automobile sightseeing trip through Franklin park on Saturday and Sunday at the nominal fee of 5 and 10 cents that is charged by the park department to cover expenses.

"The plan is a complete success," said James B. Shea, superintendent of the park department and originator of the idea. "Saturday we carried 200 in two machines, and Sunday, from 1 to 5.30 p.m. 300 enjoyed the seven-mile trip in three machines.

"More wished to ride than we could accommodate and next Sunday, if necessary, we shall run more automobiles." The trip lasts half an hour and in the seven miles covers all parts of the park, while a guide gives a running description.

Among the features of the great reservation view the playground, the Overlook, Schoolmaster's hill, the tennis courts, and Scarborough pond. At several points as the machine skims along the smooth boulevards the passengers have vistas through the trees of the Blue hills. Scarborough pond makes another pretty break in the landscape, with its luxuriant overhanging foliage and water lilies. Picturesque too, are the automatic lawn mowers, as the guide calls the flock of 50 sheep that keep the grass cropped on the golf links.

The trip ends at the zoo, not far from the point of beginning, and the passengers have leisure to see the many strange and beautiful birds and watch the bears, lumbering about in their cages.

REBELS COME CLOSE TO MEXICO CITY AND TAKE MANY TOWNS

MEXICO CITY—With the suspension of constitutional guarantees in the state of Morelos, a state immediately contiguous to the federal district, several forces of rebels are operating in three different directions within 75 miles of this city.

Ixtapan, within 60 miles of the City of Mexico, was captured by rebel and over 200 people are reported killed there.

All over the states of Mexico and Toluca every dispatch given out here brings the same grave news. Fully 6000 rebels are in arms in the Toluca and Tenancingo districts, and the latter town itself is admitted to be in the hands of the revolutionists.

COAL MEN, PLEADING SHORTAGE, ADVANCE PRICE 25 CENTS A TON

Increase Comes Week Earlier Than Usual and Consumers Intending to Buy Before Sept. 1 Are Surprised

NUT FUEL EXCEPTED

Coal went up in price 25 cents a ton in Boston today on all classes with the exception of nut. Stove and nut coal will sell for \$7.75, egg \$7.50 and furnace \$7. This advance has come several days ahead of the expected time and many consumers who looked for the increase to take place about Sept. 1 delayed the ordering of their supplies.

Inquiries made at many of the principal local dealers revealed the fact that a simultaneous advance in price had been agreed on. Included among them, it was said, were the Metropolitan Coal Company, Batchelder Brothers, Jordan-Burnham, the Stetson Coal Company and the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company. An official of one company said the reason for the increase coming before Sept. 1 is because of a meeting of the coal men. At the office of J. McGovern in Dorchester prices were quoted the same as last week, not having been increased.

C. W. York of the C. W. York Company said as to the situation: "The large deficit in the coal supply will be reduced somewhat, but this shortage will not be entirely eliminated. It will be reduced to about 6,000,000 tons."

"We expected the wholesale men to send the coal along cheaper than they have done and that is one of the reasons for the increase at this time," said a Bay State Fuel Company official. "I understand the other men have raised their prices, so I am changing our schedule made a week ahead of the time formerly predicted, he said that the coal dealers no more knew where they stood than the consumers did.

The head of the Boston Coal Company declared that there is a big demand for coal just now and dealers have as many orders on hand as they can comfortably take care of. His explanation of the sudden jump was that the coal men anticipated a big rush of orders from consumers who were waiting until the last minute before the expected increase on Sept. 1.

The New England Coal Dealers Association will meet this week to receive the report of its president, W. A. Clark, and secretary, C. H. Haskell, who have just returned from New York where they have conferred with the big coal dealers with a view to increasing the supply for New England.

There is little likelihood that the great deficit in the coal supply of this section will be overcome to any extent.

According to the present outlook large orders will not be filled, but instead there will be a 20 per cent delivery. In that way the coal dealers hope to ward off any hardship caused by the small supply.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OFFER LITTLE HOPE IS TURKISH REPORT

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Following messages from Paris where Turko-Italian peace negotiations are in progress, the minister of war, Nazim Pacha, said today that there was little hope of an agreement. He hoped, however, that the difficulty with Montenegro would be soon ended.

MARINES EXPECTED TO REACH NICARAGUA IN TIME TO GIVE AID

WASHINGTON—State department dispatches from Nicaragua today gave officials hope that additional American marines would be able to reach the republic before the rebels inflict further damage. The most agreeable news was that Gen. Dion Gutierrez, former Vice-President of Honduras, and six of the men well known for their revolutionary tendencies, have been imprisoned by the government forces. Their arrest took place at Corinto and was reported by the American consul there.

The city of Leon is still in the hands of the revolutionists, but the cathedral forts are in the possession of the government. Managua is still cut off from communication and word is being anxiously awaited as to the outcome of the situation at Leon.

LAWYERS GATHERING AT MILWAUKEE FOR CONVENTION OF BAR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The vanguard of delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Bar Association arrived here today for the opening session tomorrow. More than 1500 lawyers from every state and territory in the Union are scheduled to be present, including Attorney-General Wickersham, who will make a personal plea for the retention in membership of William H. Lewis of Boston. Mr. Wickersham's negro assistant attorney-general.

A debate is expected on this issue. Southern members of the association opposed to the negro are expected to be on hand in great numbers in an effort to oust the northern and eastern members who will support Mr. Lewis. The attorney-general is said to have carried on a systematic campaign lining up members for support of his plea.

Mr. Lewis was invited into the association by New England and legally became a member. The executive committee, however, on learning he was a negro, revoked his membership.

His acceptance as member must now be voted on by the convention. Among other prominent speakers expected here by tonight were Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, Senator G. W. Sutherland of Utah, Stephen B. Gregory of Chicago, Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, Henry D. Estabrook of New York and Joseph Franz of Maryland.

PRESIDENT AWAITS SIGNAL TO LEAVE

WASHINGTON—President Taft's plans for leaving Washington were Sunday night as indefinite as those of Congress for adjournment. He remained in the White House until late Sunday afternoon and then took a motor ride about Washington's suburbs. His only caller during the day was Senator Crane of Massachusetts.

He expressed the hope that Congress would solve its difficulties in time to permit his departure for Beverly today. If he finds it impossible to leave then, he probably will not go north from Washington but will journey to Beverly by way of Columbus, O., where he has an engagement Thursday.

CAR MEN REJECT COMPROMISE
CHICAGO—After the union and the company officers of the two surface street car systems Saturday night had reported that they had reached a compromise agreement on a new wage scale, the joint committee of car men refused to accept it, and arrangements were made for a renewal of conferences today.

SENATE ADOPTS PLAN FOR AN INQUIRY INTO ARCHBOLD CHARGES

Willing to Have His Former Private Secretary Tell Senate Committee About Harriman Interview in 1904

NO QUORUM NOW

Former President Declares Public Is Welcome to All Information About His Relations With Standard

WASHINGTON—The Penrose-Reed-Poinexter resolution calling for an investigation into the Standard Oil Company charges and conferring extraordinary powers upon the investigators was adopted by the Senate this afternoon.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Characterizing the testimony of former Governor Odell and John D. Archbold before the Senate investigating committee as hearsay talk, Colonel Roosevelt today expressed the wish that the committee would summon Mr. Loeb, collector of the port of New York, who was present at an interview between Mr. Harriman, Mr. Archbold and Colonel Roosevelt when contributions to the 1904 campaign were discussed. Mr. Archbold and Mr. Odell both made statements before the committee as to what Mr. Harriman said took place at the interview in question. Colonel Roosevelt said he urged Mr. Loeb to tell all he knew when the collector called at Sagamore Hill last night.

"Mr. Loeb told me," said Colonel Roosevelt, "that he had seen statements that he was to be brought down before the committee and that he wished to come and tell me about these rumors. I told him that if he was called he was of course to go and testify to everything. He was my private secretary then. I might mention that while under no circumstances would I ever have asked Mr. Loeb to testify myself, I am pleased that the committee chooses to do so.

"For instance, when I made my statement about Mr. Harriman in Mr. Harriman's lifetime I let it rest only on my own written letters; yet as the committee has chosen to listen to hearsay talk by Mr. Odell and Mr. Archbold as to what Mr. Harriman said took place at that interview, I shall be glad to have them listen to Mr. Loeb who was present at the interview and who heard Mr. Harriman ask me to get Mr. Bliss or Mr. Cortelyou to contribute funds to himself and Mr. Odell for the state campaign. Neither Mr. Harriman nor I ever so much as spoke of Mr. Harriman's contributing any expenses to my campaign.

"Mr. Loeb himself telephoned to either Mr. Bliss or Mr. Cortelyou, transmitting Mr. Harriman's request to me, and Mr. Loeb also telephoned to Mr. Bliss or Mr. Cortelyou about the alleged Standard Oil contribution, making in my behalf the same request that I had made directly in the two letters and telegrams that have been published, and receiving the same assurance that I had received that no Standard Oil money had been received or would be received.

"My attitude toward the Standard Oil was precisely the same before election as after election and this any one can find out by turning to the files of the newspapers at the time of the passage of the bureau of corporations bill before I was nominated or elected.

"The Standard Oil Company opposed the law and I got it through by making public the telegrams of the Standard Oil people opposing the law and showing their activities. As for any connection of mine with the Standard Oil people before or after election anybody is welcome to make anything public about it of any sort. If I had appeared before the committee today I should have testified to every feature of it of which I have any recollection or knowledge and submitted any letters of mine dealing with the subject. I should be delighted to have Mr. Loeb appear and give all information that he has."

Colonel Roosevelt said he had received a message from Senator Clapp saying that it was impossible to get a quorum of the investigating committee and that it would be considerably later before he could be heard.

INVESTIGATION OF "L" IS RESUMED BY GRAND JURY

The grand jury today resumed its investigation of the Boston Elevated Company for alleged violation of the statute prohibiting the coercing of employees into an agreement not to join or remain in a union. Auditor Neal of the Elevated testified today and it is expected that there will be a report made by Wednesday.

James J. Kelly and William Dooley, accused of throwing a missile at a car in Dudley street June 30, were acquitted by a jury in the superior criminal court today.

A jury disagreed in the case of Ernest C. Morrill, charged with throwing a missile at a car in South Boston, June 30.

M'LOUGHLIN BEATS JOHNSON IN FINAL OF NATIONAL TENNIS

Pacific Coast Star Captures Singles Title on Newport Casino Courts This Afternoon in Brilliant Struggle

NEWPORT, R. I.—M. E. McLoughlin, the young Pacific coast star and one of the National doubles champions, defeated W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, a former intercollegiate champion, in the final of the annual all comers singles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1912 on the famous Casino courts, here this afternoon in a hard five-set match by a score of 3-6; 2-6; 6-3; 6-4; 6-2.

Before the match started it was generally expected by the large gallery present that it would be little more than a practice contest for McLoughlin; but the playing had been going only a short time when it was clearly seen that this forecast was entirely wrong.

Johnson started in as if he were going to spring the greatest surprise of the tournament and by the time he had captured the first two sets in rather easy style, the gallery became fully convinced that it was going to be a battle royal before the new champion was returned.

Johnson played the best tennis of his career. He had his new chop stroke working well and it bothered McLoughlin a whole lot in the first two sets. As the match progressed, however, the Californian warmed up to his work and although he was forced to the very end, he took the three final sets, the fourth being the only one of them in which he was seriously challenged.

McLoughlin had a rather easy time in

(Continued on page three, column four)

GOVERNOR MARSHALL OFF FOR MAINE TOUR

Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, candidate of the Democratic party for Vice-President, said today that his first political speech in Maine, to be delivered tonight in Portland, would consist of a comparison of the Democratic position on the tariff with that taken by the Progressive and Republican parties. He said he also would discuss the trust proposition.

The vice-presidential candidate and Mrs. Marshall left Boston at 10 a. m., having stayed at the Touraine overnight. Governor Marshall said he would be unable to call on Governor Foss to pay his respects because of his short stay in Boston. He was visited at his rooms in the Touraine by Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday he will speak at Augusta, Bangor and Lewiston, respectively, and, unless otherwise directed by the national committee, he will leave directly for his home at the end of his four days' tour of Maine.

TAKE STATISTICS OF BOSTON STREETS AND STATE'S HIGHWAYS

Road statistics gathered from the observance of traffic in and about Boston and on the state highways are being prepared by the state highway commission for submission to the international roads congress to be held in London next spring. During the last week 135 expert traffic censurs have been engaged in this work in all sections of the state.

The city of Boston has also had a number of these experts taking observations. Another series of records is to be taken early in October.

Records are taken of the number of automobiles, commercial and pleasure, and the number of teams, heavy and light, that pass in both directions during a certain time. Observations are made as to the comparative ability of the various classes of road built by the highway commission at different times throughout the state to withstand the wear of the various classes of traffic both on the level and on the grades.

In the city the conditions are watched as they are governed by the various classes of business.

CONGRESS ONCE AGAIN COST BILLION DOLLARS

WASHINGTON—This Congress is another "billion dollar" affair, according to statistics compiled today by the House appropriations committee. Exactly \$1,006,634,343 is the national "budget" this year, including the \$7,000,000 general deficiency bill before Congress today. The first "billion dollar" Congress was that of 1909.

CONGRESS AGREEMENT ON ADJOURNMENT IS ANNOUNCED IN SENATE

Mr. Penrose Declares Plan Has Been Reached as House Convened to Resist \$600,000 Claims Settlement

FIRM IN ATTITUDE

Lower Branch Leaders Say That Under No Circumstances Will They Submit to the Refused Payments

WASHINGTON—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, announced to the Senate this afternoon that complete arrangements both on the resolution for investigation of Standard Oil charges and on the general deficiency bill had been reached. He predicted that Congress could adjourn within an hour.

Thirty senators were in their seats when the gavel fell. Senator La Follette rose immediately and demanded consideration of the Penrose-Reed-Poinexter resolution. Senator Warren of Wyoming declared the general deficiency bill was in order, and President Pro Tem Gallinger took the floor from Senator La Follette for "morning" business.

In order to pass away the time, Mr. Penrose insisted on a full reading of a lengthy memorial transmitting charges of corruption in the elections of Senators Chilton and Watson of West Virginia. Later he interrupted to announce that an agreement to adjourn had been reached, and requested that the reading be dispensed with. Senator Poinexter objected, and another long contest followed, in which Senator Works took part.

The McCumber motion to exclude the memorial from the congressional record and refer it to the Senate privileges and elections committee was then adopted.

Lines of its deadlock with the Senate over the \$600,000 state claims in the general deficiency bill were drawn taut today by the House when it convened at noon. Leaders emphatically declared they would not yield to the Senate.

Less than 100 members of the House were here today. This is about half a quorum. Leader Underwood said he did not expect a point of no quorum to be raised.

"Under the constitution," said Mr. Underwood, "the House has authority to adjourn 'from day to day' without the consent of the Senate. So it is not necessary that a quorum be present."

Representative Curley, of Massachusetts, delegated by Speaker Clark to order the return of absentees and maintain a quorum, is himself among the missing. Mr. Underwood said no summary measures for absentees would be used. An effort will be made, however, to induce those now present to remain until adjournment.

Speaker Clark said he had "no idea" when Congress would adjourn. He is billed to speak Thursday night at Rockland, Me., opening his stump tour for Governor Wilson, but will cancel the engagement if the House has not adjourned by that time.

Representative Fitzgerald said today that Congress can adjourn a half hour after an agreement upon the general deficiency bill is reached. If the Senate refuses to strike out the state's claims of \$600,000, adjournment, without passing the deficiency bill at all, was a solution seriously considered today. This would let the bill go over to the next session.

SERGEANT LONG LEADING IN SHOOT

SEAGIRT, N. J.—In the New Jersey rifle competition 12 teams contested today for the interstate regimental honors and the \$1000 Briggs trophy.

The second Texas and fifty-fourth Iowa tied at 261 on the first 200 yards stage. The other scores were as follows:

Seventy-first New York and fifty-third Iowa, 259; first District of Columbia, 257; third New Jersey and tenth Pennsylvania, 256; second District of Columbia, 254; second Alabama, 253; second New Jersey, 251; fourth New Jersey, two teams 248 each. In the President's match, shot by authority of President Taft, 107 were competing. Sergeant C. E. Long of Massachusetts led in the skirmish stage with 97 of the possible 100.

On the 600 yard stage of the interstate regimental match, the fifty-third Iowa's high board of 286 gave it a lead of one point at 545 to 544 over the first District of Columbia. The fifty-fourth Iowa was third, 540. The second Texas was fourth at 540, second New Jersey fifth, 531; second District of Columbia sixth, 529, and seventy-first New York seventh, 524.

MR. BAER NOT TO RETIRE
POTTSVILLE, Pa.—It was announced that the retirement of George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad and head of immense anthracite interests, would not take place next month on Mr. Baer's seventieth birthday, as predicted. Mr. Baer, it is said, "feels too young" to retire.

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BOOK ON MAJORITY RULE AND THE JUDICIARY HELPFUL TO THE CITIZEN

New Work by William L. Ransom Explains Phases in Most Conspicuous Political Question

ARGUMENT COGENT

IF ONE were asked to name the most conspicuous and at the same time newest aspect of present-day American political discussion he would not name anything pertaining either to the executive or legislative departments of government. They have been under more or less fire from the time the Union was formed, now one and now the other being charged with transgressing the bounds prescribed by the founders of the republic and destroying that perfect balance of the tripartite government which was set up. The judiciary on the other hand, in the main, has been free from criticism; ultimate power on many matters unquestionably conceded to the courts by the makers of the constitution has been supplemented by assumed powers defined and exercised by judges; and public opinion has come to consider courts and judges as above criticism.

Consequently, now that a change of attitude impends there is much more perturbation than there would have been had prior conditions been otherwise. By the action of western states in framing new constitutions, by the teachings of some of the ablest of the younger jurists connected with venerable law schools, by the divided councils of the courts in rendering recent critically important decisions, by the advocacy of the recall of judicial decisions which Mr. Roosevelt (and now the Progressive party) has interjected into the field of debate, and by the admissions of jurists of high rank (among them President Taft and Senator Root), the whole field of debate of judicial tenure, judicial accountability and judicial efficiency has been opened up, practically since the twentieth century opened. This criticism also finds suitable formal expression in the law reviews. It is prominent in all proceedings of bar associations and will be heard this week at the annual meeting of the national association in Milwaukee. It is to be kept to the front in this presidential campaign by the championship of recall (limited) of judicial decisions to which Mr. Roosevelt is giving expression. It is being embodied in books of which "Majority Rule and the Judiciary" (Charles Scribner's Sons), by William L. Ransom is a fair type. Other books worth consulting by persons who are at all interested in this profoundly significant new trend of American political thought, are Frank Parsons' "Legal Doctrine and Social Progress"; J. Hampden Dougherty's "The Power of Federal Judiciary over Legislation"; Gilbert Roe's "Our Judicial Oligarchy" and "Government by all the People," by Delos F. Wilcox.

This literature of criticism, destructive and constructive, whether found in technical journals devoted to discussion of issues of law, in polemical books or in the popular periodical press, has but to be read to understand that Mr. Roosevelt is not in any way acting as an isolated figure. The evidence is unmistakable that there is a rising body of opinion within the legal profession as well as without it, that feels the necessity of reasserting the supreme authority of the popular will in determining the scope of the regulatory or police powers of state governments. It is to defend this thesis that Mr. Ransom has written this brief, cogent argument.

For persons who wish to know just what the grounds of the appeal for a

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITHS—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—Green Stockings.
MAJESTIC—The Million.
PARK—My Robson.
SHUBERT—Over Night.
TREMONT—Count of Luxembourg.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—The Greyhound.
CASINO—The Merry Countess.
COLLIER'S—Bunny Pulls the Strings.
FORTH—Eight St.—Just Like John.
GAIETY—Over Night.
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—Robin Hood.
MANHATTAN—Mrs. Wiggs.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—Ready Money.
PLAYHOUSE—Bought and Paid For.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Master of the House.

CHICAGO
CORT—Fine Feathers.
GARRICK—A Modern Eve.
GRAND—Over 666.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

limited recall right are, the book is excellent. Certain things it makes clear.

That the power claimed by the American courts to set themselves up against legislatures is not conceded to the judiciary of many other countries. That this unique acquired power had had to justify itself to successive generations of Americans by the correspondence between judicial decrees and the evolved and higher standards of personal and social ethics. That "the people feel, vaguely, perhaps, but persistently, that something is wrong about a judicial system under which a few men obstruct the will and needs of the many on matters which seem to involve no question of substantial right at all, so far as individuals are concerned, but only divergences of view as to what is expedient and proper so far as society as a whole is concerned."

Speaking more precisely, the effort now is "to bring up to the broad and progressive rules and methods of interpretation applied by the supreme court of the United States, and state courts which may have considered themselves unable to accept the social morality and prevailing public opinion of the time." In short, a contemporary social conscience, registering itself in a law twice endorsed by the people, is to be taken as a higher authority than the interpretation of a constitution by a limited number of judges often influenced by static rather than dynamic theories of social (including legal) origins.

Justice Holmes of the federal supreme court expressed the dominant belief of reformers of judicial procedure today when he said: "The police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing morality, or the strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to public welfare." This is quite different from the point of view of the court of appeals of New York state in the celebrated case in which the unconstitutionality of the workmen's compensation act, carefully drafted by experts—including Charles E. Hughes, now a United States supreme court justice—was affirmed. Then it was said, "Every man's right to life, liberty and property is to be disposed of in accordance with those ancient and fundamental principles which were in existence when our constitutions were adopted." There speaks the old school jurist with an eye to the past, and a belief in the deposit theory of ethics and justice.

Refusing to accept the old-fashioned static conception of justice and adherence to the letter as well as to the spirit of the constitution, what are the people to do with judges that prove obstinate and obnoxious? "Recall them," say some persons. "Deny to the courts as in

England the right to pass on the constitutionality of acts of legislatures," say others. "Make possible a referendum vote on judicial decisions—not on judges," says Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Ransom is a defender of the former President as being really a constructive and rational leader in a way out of a tangle that otherwise will become more complicated. The objections to a recall of judges, to excessive recourse to constitutional amendments and to substituting the modern English notion of legislative supremacy over courts for the traditional American theory of divided authority are clearly set forth.

"Direct popular redefinition of the scope of the 'police' or 'regulative' powers of the state," as occasion arises, is urged. The scheme has no bearing on federal supreme court decisions, for that tribunal is sound both in theory and in practice. It would have no application to judgment in most suits brought between individuals, but rather as to the constitutionality of state statutes when the latter have been decreed unconstitutional by the highest state courts. Whereupon, provision in law for such an appeal to the people having been made both as to the time and manner of conducting the election, a poll of the people would be taken upon a question framed something like this:

"Shall the act of _____ commonly known as the Jones workmen's compensation law, entitled an act to amend the labor law, in relation to workmen's compensation in certain employments, and providing _____ be reinstated and continued in full force and effect as law, the decision of the court of _____ appeals in Smith vs. Wright to the contrary notwithstanding."

The highest privilege that any man in a democracy can enjoy, says Justice Hughes of the federal supreme court, is to enforce the fundamental will of the people. There are indirect ways of ascertaining what that will is that judges now employ, going back of legislative statutes. Where they continue to misread the popular mind, it is proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and by this author that a way be found to register unalterably the people's will.

Of course if a man is skeptical as to the common verdict of the masses on matters of justice and equity, if he denies that "the decrees of the universal conscience are the nearest approach to the presence of God in the soul of man," and if he takes issue with the modern democratic and social trend voicing itself in preventive social legislation and in extension of the theory of the police power of the state, why then he naturally will dissent from application of the referendum idea to judicial decisions affecting state statutes.

LITERARY NOTES

Richard Burton, writing in the Bellman, tells of a talk with Andrew Lang last summer, in which he asked the versatile Scotchman what he thought of Arnold Bennett. "I never heard of him," said Lang.

An interesting instance of specialization in antiquarian lore and then utilizing the material in a way to win contemporary popularity is found in the case of Mary Caroline Crawford, author of "Old Boston Days and Ways" and other books having to do with early New England, who has a new book forthcoming on "Romantic Days in the Early Republic." In this volume Charleston, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Richmond will figure as well as colonial cities farther north.

Little, Brown & Co. announce an American edition of Emile Ollivier's book on "The Franco-Prussian War and Its Hidden Causes."

Signs multiply of reviving interest in Schiller, so long overshadowed by his contemporary, Goethe. An American book by Emil Carl Wilm, published by J. W. Luce & Co., deals with Schiller's philosophy in its historic relations.

The article by H. K. Moderswell, in the September Twentieth Century Magazine, on certain ethical phases of ownership of widely circulated magazines by Mr. Hearst, is another sign of that periodical's intention to deal candidly with problems of contemporary journalism. John Jay Chapman, one of the ablest of American essayists, is writing a life of William Lloyd Garrison, which is appearing in serial form in this monthly.

Political alignments of authors have

some significance. Winston Churchill, Hamlin Garland, James B. Connolly and Richard Washburn Child announce adherence to the Progressive party. Gertrude Atherton is to campaign for Governor Wilson.

Part of the income of the Carnegie Institution of Washington goes to support search for documents and cataloging of the same. The latest specimen of this invaluable kind of work is an index of economic material in documents in the archives of the United States government and of Ohio which bear upon the history of the social evolution of that state. For librarians and specialists this series, covering all the states of the Union, will, when completed, be invaluable.

Ginn & Co. have issued a book on "Old Time Hawaiians and Their Work" by Mary Stebbins Lawrence, which will be serviceable to persons desiring information about one of the first experiments in American colonial expansion, a venture originating in a missionary enterprise wholly religious in character at the start.

Edward Irving, the friend of Thomas Carlyle and founder of the Catholic Apostolic church, has found a modern biographer in Jean Cristie Root. Sherman, French & Co. publish the work.

More than half a million copies of Alice Hegan Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" have been sold in the United States and Great Britain. The Century Company announces a new story by her called "The Romance of Billy-Goat Hill." The canvas that she tries to fill in this story is larger than

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Columbia square in Dorchester, one of the oldest in the city, was once called Uphams Corner

the one on which she did her first bit of genre work.

The drawings of the Panama canal made by Joseph Pennell, in their original form, go to the government at Washington. Duplicates of these lithographs are to be had by art galleries and private purchasers. In book form, for popular appreciation, they will be sent forth by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

While John Hancock's signature, and place of prominence on the Declaration of Independence always have given him a measure of popular fame there never has been as much said about this colonial merchant as his merits justified. A biography of him by Lorenze Sears is to be published by Little, Brown & Co.

In a region as plethoric as New England with highly organized shoe factories there should be a market for "A Manual of Shoemaking" by William H. Dooley, principal of the Lowell industrial school.

The Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plain, a clergyman who has won fame of late years as a naturalist and a photographer of wild game, is out with a boy's story, "Ned Brewster's Year in the Big Woods."

Australian papers are reprinting a recent letter from Theodore Wattsdunton, received by the Shakespeare Society of New South Wales, in which the veteran poet, critic and editor tells of his profound interest in Australia and of his exceptional knowledge of its history—greater, he says, than that of any native Australian he ever has met—and calls attention to the pertinence of his sonnet, "Australia's Mother," written years ago, in which he foretold the colonial aid that Australia henceforth is to give the motherland in military and naval ways.

The Book Supply Company prints a first edition of 500,000 copies of Harold Bell Wright's "The Yesterdays."

The volume of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Free Religious Association (of Boston) is notable for its inclusion of frank speeches by the Rev. Charles W. Wendell, Prof. Jean C. Braque, L. P. Jacks, Rustom Rustomjee, Charles Fleischer, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and others dealing with relations of church and state in the United States, France, Great Britain and India. Recent conflicts between the historic American position and certain ecclesiastics were discussed freely at this meeting.

Meredith Nicholson's recent essay on "Should Smith Go To Church?" which has been the cause of considerable controversy, will be included in his volume of essays that Houghton, Mifflin Company are to publish.

Prof. A. B. Faust of Cornell university, through G. E. Steckert & Co., has published a second work dealing with the German element in the United States and the contributions made by it to national character.

"The Burden of Poverty"—By Charles F. Dole. New York. B. W. Huebsch. The practical wisdom which characterizes this little book by the president

of the Twentieth Century club (Boston) is evinced in a single statement: "The ideal distribution of wealth must always wait upon the ideal acquisition of wealth." Unlike many treatises upon the subject of poverty this presentation of the problem includes in its pages a platform for social progress which if adopted would do much, one feels, to prevent poverty and help the poor in sane constructive ways. The standpoint of the author, that "the real poverty is to have no vision, no faith, no infinite hopes" is consistently maintained, lifting the discussion to the realm of an idealism by which, the author believes, men's lives may be actuated here and now.

"The Birds of God"—By Theron Brown. Boston. The American Humane Education Society. This is a unique collection of hundreds of anecdotes about birds, in which the little creatures are shown to be men's friends, helpers and preachers. The tragedy of bird life due to thoughtlessness and cruelty also is portrayed, and an appeal is made to women to abolish the market they have created for birds' lives. Colored plates used by permission of the National Association of Audubon Societies appropriately supplement the collection of incidents.

"The Pioneer Boys of the Ohio"—By Harrison Adams. Boston. L. C. Page & Co. The first of a series of boys' books dealing with early days in the region beyond the Alleghenies. Many hunting and trapping expeditions are recounted as well as exciting adventures with both friendly and unfriendly In-

dians. Affectionate consideration for one's parents and kindness to one's enemies are exemplified in the conduct of the two brothers about whom the story centers, making the narrative more than a mere recital of adventure without a wholesome purpose.

"Mrs. Eli and Policy Ann"—By Florence Olmstead. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Company. A humorous account of the doings and saying of Mrs. Eli and her interesting family, which consists of a Greek husband and five children of a wide variety of temperaments. Mrs. Eli is a cheerful philosopher who declares, "Tain't worth while thinking of all the things that might happen, but just you keep on followin' the leadin' of your mental-ity, and when you don't know what to do, pick out something you don't like." An interwoven romance adds considerable interest and leads up to a wedding where Mrs. Eli and her family are the real guests of honor.

"His Uncle's Wife"—By Ruth Neuberger. New York. The Alice Harriman Company. The reader will skim through this improbable tale out of curiosity to learn the solution to the mystery with which it opens. The three main characters are clearly portrayed, but there is nothing in the book to invite a second perusal.

Commencing today and continuing until Oct. 5 the Pullman Company will inaugurate steel Pullman drawing room sleeping car service between Boston and St. Louis on the twentieth century limited from the South station at 1:30 p. m.

Fred C. Choate, assistant passenger trainmaster of the Boston & Maine railroad, is at Lisbon, Me.

Thomas Cone, electrician at pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station shops, is in New York city.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops 12 eight-wheel passenger engines to be used for extra Labor day service.

Interchange freight business between the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven roads, which is handled by the Union Freight road through the South station transfer yard, has again jumped to an average of 300 cars per day. The track department of the Boston & Maine road is preparing for a heavy rush of fall and winter traffic by laying new 100-pound steel rails on the White Mountain division.

POTATO PRICES LOWERED
MINNEAPOLIS—The first reflection of the bumper crop on the pocketbook of the housewife has just come with reports from various parts of the state telling of a number of carload shipments of potatoes, for which buyers paid 25 cents a bushel, the lowest price in years.

RAISIN BREAD
is more wholesome and nutritious when made from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Good food for children. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

CANAL BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WHO URGES RESOLUTION

Mr. Taft Says He Thinks Congress Should Declare the Act Is Not Considered to Be Violation of Treaties

MEASURE PRAISED

WASHINGTON—President Taft signed the Panama canal bill Saturday night, afterward sending to Congress a memorandum proposing the advisability of the passage of a resolution which would declare that this measure was not considered by this government in violation of the treaty provisions regarding the canal.

In discussing the British protest against the exemption of American shipping from the payment of tolls for the use of the canal, Mr. Taft says the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from it is that "although the United States owns, controls and has paid for the canal, it is restricted by treaty from aiding its own commerce in the way that all other nations of the world may freely do."

"In view of the fact," Mr. Taft continues, "that the Panama canal is being constructed by the United States wholly at its own cost, upon territory ceded to it by the republic of Panama for that purpose, and that, unless it has restricted itself, the United States enjoys absolute rights of ownership and control, including the right to allow its own commerce the use of the canal upon such terms as it sees fit, the sole question is: Has the United States (by the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty) deprived itself of the right to pass its own commerce free or to remit tolls collected for the use of the canal?"

The President argues that if there is nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty preventing Great Britain and the other nations from extending favors to their shipping using the canal, and if there is nothing that gives the United States any supervision over or right to complain of such action, then the British protest leads to the absurd conclusion that the government, in constructing the canal, maintaining the canal, and defending the canal, finds itself short of its rights to deal with its own commerce in its own way, while all other nations using the canal in competition with American commerce enjoy that right and power unimpeded.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

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RAISIN BREAD
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BOOKS ON FARMING AND GARDENING W. B. Clarke Co. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARD WEEK IS AHEAD FOR THE LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston Will Have to Face Chicago and Philadelphia, While Washington Meets St. Louis and New York

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P. C.	1911
Boston	24	30	.444	233
Washington	24	30	.444	233
Philadelphia	24	30	.444	233
Chicago	24	30	.444	233
Cleveland	24	30	.444	233
St. Louis	24	30	.444	233
New York	24	30	.444	233
Pittsburgh	24	30	.444	233
Brooklyn	24	30	.444	233
Cincinnati	24	30	.444	233
St. Paul	24	30	.444	233
Minneapolis	24	30	.444	233
San Francisco	24	30	.444	233
Los Angeles	24	30	.444	233
San Diego	24	30	.444	233
Portland	24	30	.444	233
Seattle	24	30	.444	233
Portland	24	30	.444	233
Seattle	24	30	.444	233

With the hardest teams in the American League to be faced in the immediate future, these are busy times at Fenway park, not alone for the ball players but for the office force too, as tremendous crowds are expected all this week and particularly Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, when Griffith and his Washington team come to town.

Today the Red Sox meet Callahan's Chicago aggregation, which defeated the Athletics in three straight games recently. What they will do in the three games they play here is hard to predict, for St. Louis men have won none out of the 11 games they have played so far on the home grounds since the last western trip, yet the Chicago men always seem to play their hardest against Boston and even at their worst they are not easy to beat.

Thursday one of the most critical series of the year will begin when Connie Mack arrives in Boston with the Philadelphia Athletics. Mack will play here for three days and then the Boston team will make a short journey over to New York, where they play two games Labor day and another Tuesday, while the Boston Nationals play at the South End park here. When Stahl's men return on Wednesday they probably will be greeted by the record crowd of the season, for Boston fans are most anxious to see the Washington team. It is hoped that Wood and Johnson will meet in a pitchers' duel during this series.

After the games with Washington the Red Sox will start on the final western trip of the season, visiting Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit in the order named. They have four games yet to be played with Cleveland and three each with the other western teams.

Upon their return east, Sept. 24, they will have four games at Fenway park with the New York Highlanders and then finish the season away from home in three games at Philadelphia and three at Washington.

Wednesday will see the last invasion of the East by the western clubs of this league brought to a close, and it will be found that the eastern teams have found their western rivals particularly easy. Even New York has been able to make a pretty good showing and Chicago is the only western team that now has a chance to win more games on this trip than has already been won by New York.

While there are still some followers of the league who expect to see the Athletics overhaul Washington and Boston, the chances are growing very slight every day and Manager Mack will do well if he is able to get his team nearer the Senators by the end of the season.

The kind of baseball that Boston has been playing against the western teams has been of championship order and the team should be able to hold enough of a margin when it goes West for the last time next week to insure it of first place throughout the rest of the year. Washington is playing a high class of baseball at the present time, but there is practically no chance of its overthrowing Boston unless there is a decided slump in the work of the present leaders.

The battle for fifth and sixth place in the standing promises to continue very close up to the end. Chicago appears to be sure of last place in the first division, but the margin between Detroit and Cleveland is so small that either may yet win the honor of leading the second division. New York is gradually drawing away from St. Louis but is too far behind Cleveland to hope to win better than seventh place this year.

TRAMP WINS CLEVELAND RACE
CLEVELAND, O.—The long-distance race of the Cleveland Power Boat Club, started Saturday night from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay and return, was won by Paul Erdman's 35-foot cruiser Tramp in 17h. 44m. and 29s. The distance is 137 miles.

BASEBALL TUESDAY
at 3:15
RED SOX vs. Chicago
FENWAY PARK
Jersey and Lansdowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's, 44 Washington St.

ENGLAND WINS FINAL IN TRIANGULAR TEST SERIES BY 10 WICKETS

Defeats South African Cricketers in Game That Disappoints but Result That Pleases Spectators

BARNES AT HIS BEST

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The final match of the Triangular Test series in which the South African team took part was played at the Oval cricket ground, London, Aug. 12 and 13. In many ways it was a disappointing game, although the result was highly satisfactory to the Englishmen.

The scores were South Africa 95 and 93, England 176 and 14 for no wicket. Result: England won by 10 wickets.

Great hopes were entertained that the Colonials would make a good fight. Instead of this, however, for the fifth time in the course of their six matches the side fell to pieces and offered a very poor resistance. It is true that the English bowler, Barnes, was at his very best; but scores of 95 and 93 plainly indicate a weakness in batting which has characterized the play of the team for nearly all their test matches. In their second innings A. D. Nourse played a fine innings of 42 but the remaining batsmen could do nothing. The Englishmen also found getting a matter of considerable difficulty, and had it not been for a fine display by Hobbs, who scored 88, the home total would have been little better than the Colonial score. G. A. Faulkner was mainly responsible for the downfall of the English side, securing 7 wickets for 84 runs.

Of the English bowlers Barnes and Woolley shared the wickets in the South African's first innings at a cost of 28 and 41 runs respectively, while the former took no fewer than eight wickets for 29 runs in the second innings of the Colonials.

The most prominent feature of the South African side is the weakness in batting. They have achieved some fine bowling performances, thanks to Messrs. Faulkner, Pegler and Nourse, and had these been worthily supported by their batsmen they would have undoubtedly constituted a very formidable side, instead of being, as far as test matches were concerned, a disappointment.

The experience, however, of a summer on grass pitches will be a great asset to the team, particularly the younger members, and at their next visit it is reasonable to expect to see a much improved side. The absence of hard wickets may have handicapped the batsmen, but making allowance for that the batting was weak and unreliable.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Only one point separates Lawrence and Lowell in the New England league.

Chase added his name to those who have stolen home this year in the New York-Chicago game Saturday.

The Athletics have traded Lord and Derrick for Walsh and Murphy of the Baltimore International League Club.

Merkel's home run in the seventh inning of the New York-Pittsburgh game Saturday gave his team a 3 to 2 victory.

The Athletics are certainly putting up a great battle. Four straight from St. Louis in two days counts a whole lot just now.

Boston won the championship of the Union Printers' National Baseball League Saturday, defeating Chicago in the final game 11 to 9. They will now hold the Herrmann trophy for a year.

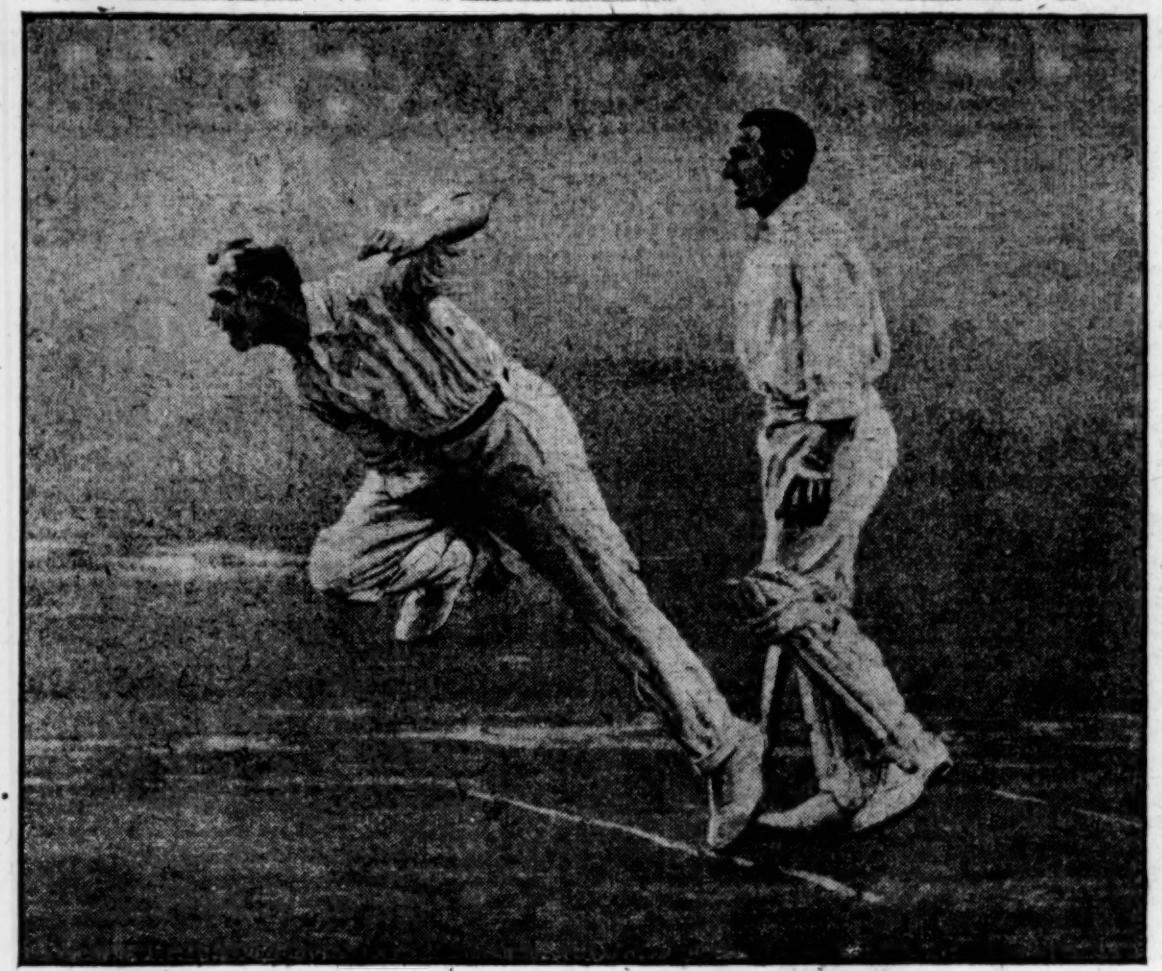
Defeated by the Boston Nationals, two out of three, the Cubs today stand six and a half games behind the Giants. The Cubs still have 14 games with first divisioners and 25 with second division teams, against the Giants' 16 and 24.

Hoblitel's three base hit in the second equalled two runs, one too many for the Philadelphia Nationals. This was the third consecutive game in which a three batter played the leading role, but the first when a man was on base at the time.

With Marquard holding the record of 19 straight victories and Walter Johnson and Wood credited with 16 and 14 consecutive victories, this baseball season is expected to be a gala year for the major league pitchers. The records that will be hung up are expected to stand for many seasons.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P. C.	1911
Denver	24	30	.444	233
Omaha	24	30	.444	233
St. Joseph	24	30	.444	233
Lincoln	24	30	.444	233
St. Paul	24	30	.444	233
Sioux City	24	30	.444	233
Wichita	24	30	.444	233
Topeka	24	30	.444	233
TRI-STATE LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P. C.	1911
Harrisburg	24	30	.444	233
Allentown	24	30	.444	233
Trenton	24	30	.444	233
Atlantic City	24	30	.444	233
Wilmington	24	30	.444	233
Reading	24	30	.444	233
York	24	30	.444	233
Chester	24	30	.444	233

GREAT CRICKET PLAYER ON CREASE



(Copyrighted Central News, London)
BARNES OF ENGLISH TEAM BOWLING AT THE OVAL, LONDON

PRESS CLUB GOLF MEET STARTS ON WOODLAND LINKS

Competing for Taylor Trophy, Christian Science Monitor Cup and Other Prizes of Boston Papers

Contestants in the annual tournament of the Boston Press Club began play today with the qualifying round on the course of the Woodland G. C., Auburn, Mass. Many are entered, including men of all professions, as well as journalists. Post entries are allowed and several of the low score men in the Massachusetts Golf Association are expected to start.

The first pair to turn in their cards was J. R. Stuart, 3d., and H. A. Sargent, both of the Hatherly club and neither connected with a paper. Stuart had a 97 while Sargent had 102.

F. S. Bloom of the Hatherly Club with a handicap of 24, turned in a card of 83, which gives him a net score of 59. This will be a hard figure to beat and looks pretty sure to win. The handicapping of several of the players appears to be considerably out of all proportion to the work which they are doing.

Dr. C. P. McMurray of the Alpine Club turned in a very good card, especially for the last nine holes. He made the entire round in 79, going out in 42 and coming home in the fine figure of 37. His card follows:

Out	In	Total
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99
55	44	99

F. S. Bloom, Hatherly Club, 39, 14, 68.
E. M. Tarr, Woodland Links, 40, 21, 61.
G. E. Schmidt, Hatherly Club, 41, 14, 55.
C. P. McMurray, Alpine Club, 42, 30, 72.
C. P. Whort, Woodland Links, 41, 14, 55.
J. E. Kellogg, Alpine Club, 41, 14, 55.
J. R. Stuart, Hatherly Club, 42, 30, 72.
W. H. Garland, Woodland Links, 46, 14, 60.
T. H. O'Connor, Hatherly Club, 50, 45, 95.
E. S. Emerson, Hatherly Club, 52, 44, 96.
C. S. Howard, Woodland Links, 54, 48, 102.
D. H. Whittemore, Hatherly Club, 52, 49, 101.
W. C. Ingalls, Tedesco Club, 51, 32, 83.
D. S. Laurence, Woodland Links, 47, 42, 89.
H. A. Sargent, Hatherly Club, 49, 53, 102.
C. A. Loring, N. E. Club, 47, 47, 94.
W. S. Kendall, Woodland Links, 54, 50, 104.
D. H. Whittemore, Hatherly Club, 54, 50, 104.
J. E. Lancaster, Hatherly Club, 58, 46, 104.
H. S. Underwood, Winchester, 67, 55, 122.
E. P. O'Connell, Press Club, 58, 52, 110.

The chief trophy, which must be won three times, has been donated by Gen. C. H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, while cups have been contributed by The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston Post and the Boston Journal. Prizes for the best gross and net scores will be given in the qualifying round and tomorrow match play will begin.

Those eligible to participate in this tournament are the men identified with the press clubs, men who are associated with professions, holders of honorary degrees from colleges and universities, members of the Woodland, Wollaston and Allston golf clubs and Massachusetts Golf Association members with handicaps of six or lower.

The Woodland course is in excellent condition and some low scoring is expected. The Boston Press Club committee comprises: H. E. Ellis, W. L. Crocker, C. A. Loring, G. H. Bruce, R. M. Adams and J. E. O'Connell.

GETS PITCHER BY TRADE
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Pitcher Cooper of the Columbus association team has been traded to Pittsburgh for two players not yet decided upon.

M'LOUGHLIN BEATS JOHNSON IN FINAL OF NATIONAL TENNIS

(Continued from page one)

winning his place in the finals Saturday.

His opponent was W. J. Clothier, the veteran who won the title in 1906, and while the latter gave a splendid exhibition of steady tennis, he was forced to surrender to the greater brilliancy and faster playing of M'Loughlin. M'Loughlin's flashes of brilliancy were truly remarkable and they swept all before them. His placement shots earned him 10 points more than did those of Clothier, which more than offset the nine more faults he made during the match.

Johnson won his bracket in the final by beating K. H. Behr, the internationalist. This victory for the former was somewhat of a surprise to many who had followed Behr's work in this tournament. The winner, has, however, been playing a strong game this summer, stronger, in fact, than anything he has shown in some time. Much of his improvement has been due to the chop stroke which he has made considerable use of this season. The summary:

FIRST SET	
M'Loughlin	4-2
W. J. Clothier	2-4
SECOND SET	
M'Loughlin	6-2
W. J. Clothier	2-6
THIRD SET	
M'Loughlin	6-2
W. J. Clothier	2-6
FOURTH SET	
M'Loughlin	6-2
W. J. Clothier	2-6

ALL-COMERS SINGLES
Semi-final round.
M. E. M'Loughlin, San Francisco, defeated W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.
K. H. Behr, New York, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN
AMERICAN NATIONAL

Runs	Runs
Cobb, Detroit	414
Spencer, Boston	402
Baker, Philadelphia	378
Jackson, Cleveland	378
Wolter, New York	344
McInnes, Philadelphia	343
Baker, Philadelphia	342
Collins, Philadelphia	337
Pape, Boston	337
Greene, Cleveland	322
Cris, Cleveland	322

TEN LEADING RUNNERS
Runs

Runs	Runs
Speaker, Boston	10
Cobb, Detroit	10
Collins, Philadelphia	9
Jackson, Cleveland	9
Wolter, New York	9
McInnes, Philadelphia	9
Baker, Philadelphia	9
Collins, Philadelphia	9
Pape, Boston	9
Greene, Cleveland	9
Cris, Cleveland	9

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS
S. B.

Runs	Runs
Miller, Washington	67
Spencer, Boston	67
Collins, Philadelphia	67
Jackson, Cleveland	67
Wolter, New York	67
McInnes, Philadelphia	67
Baker, Philadelphia	67
Collins, Philadelphia	67
Pape, Boston	67
Greene, Cleveland	67
Cris, Cleveland	67

ENTRIES CLOSE TODAY FOR U. S. GOLF TITLE MEET

Eastern Players Soon Will Start West for Early Practice—Hilton and Hunter Are Strong Factors

NEW YORK.—Entries close today for the national amateur golf championship with R. C. Watson, secretary, at 70 East Forty-fifth street, here. The meeting is to be played at Chicago G. C., Wheaton, Ill., Sept. 2 to 7. So it will not be long now before eastern players are hurrying west for preliminary practice.

In this respect the western open championship at Flossmoor will serve a useful purpose, while the Olympic team competition at Wheaton on Saturday will have a corresponding value.

Representatives of all the leading associations are expected to take part in this competition and as those players will be the pick of their several districts, it is not unlikely that the amateur champion of 1912 will be found to have taken a hand in settling the destination of the Olympic trophy.

Of course this is provided that one or the other of the British entrants, Harold S. Hilton or Norman F. Hunter, does not upset the calculations. Mr. Hilton comes this year not as a challenger, but as a defender.

Golf followers in this country have seen what he can do and it may be because there are two instances which readily occur wherein the champion has proved that after all, he is not as declaring with much more confidence than his former claim that there will be a new champion this year.

However, a temporary slump in form will assail the best of players at the most critical times. Should Mr. Hilton experience it, it will be a blow to his hold; if he does not, he is just as likely to hold the title, for, although Jerome D. Travers, or Charles Evans, Jr., or Frederick Horroshoff and others may be capable of defeating him, it would be putting it too strong to call either the Englishman's superior.

SONDER HARPOON IS PICKED TO WIN

QUINCY, Mass.—Charles Francis Adams, 2d., is generally picked to be the successful once more in defending the Quincey cup with the Harpoon in the races which begin today and will be continued daily until one of the challengers or the defending boat shall have won three races.

The time limit is 3½ hours and the course will be determined from day to day. This is the big event of the year for the sonder class yachts and the last important yachting event of the season in local waters.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Vernon 2, San Francisco 0; San Francisco 3, Ypsan 4.
Oakland 14, Los Angeles 4; Oakland 7, Los Angeles 3.
Sacramento 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 2.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 4.
Toledo 3, Kansas City 0.
Kansas City 4, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 4, Louisville 1.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 4.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 0.
Mobile 4, Nashville 1.
Montgomery 9, Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 3, Birmingham 0.

HOYT GOES TO MINORS
CHICAGO.—Molntyre, veteran outfielder of the local American league team, was sent to Milwaukee yesterday in part payment for Catcher Roy Schalk. Molntyre was released almost two years ago by Detroit on the theory that he had outlived his usefulness, and after joining the Chicago club he batted .333 for the season.

GREAT BATTLE STILL ON FOR PENNANT IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Little Chance of Any Material Change This Week as Leaders Will Meet Easy Teams

WHERE THEY PLAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P. C.	1911
New York	31	33	.486	261
Chicago	31	33	.486	261
Pittsburgh	31	33	.486	261
Philadelphia	31	33	.486	261
Cincinnati	31	33	.486	261
St. Louis	31	33	.486	261
Brooklyn	31	33	.486	261
Boston	31	33	.486	261
RESULTS YESTERDAY				
Boston 7, Chicago 4.				
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.				
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 4.				
RESULTS SATURDAY				
Boston 6, Chicago 4.				
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.				
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.				
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 3.				
GAMES TODAY				
Boston at Pittsburgh.				
New York at Cincinnati.				
Philadelphia at St. Louis.				
Brooklyn at Chicago.				

Interest in the great battle now being waged between New York and Chicago for the championship of the National league and the right to represent it in the big world's series with the American league winner next October continues at its height. While the Giants still have a comfortable lead over the westerners, there will have to be a decided brace on the part of Manager McGraw's men if they are to get their second successive pennant this year.

This week is not apt to see much of a change in the relative standing of the first three clubs, as they will all be facing the second-division teams. Chicago has Brooklyn and St. Louis; New York, Cincinnati and Brooklyn; and Pittsburgh will meet Boston and Cincinnati.

Only a few more games remain for the eastern teams to play in the West this year, and Chicago will have to make its winning, if such is to be the case, on eastern diamonds. New York will have the advantage of four series on the Polo grounds, which should be quite a help to the present leaders.

The eastern invasion of the West, which is just coming to a close, has not been very satisfactory to the New York followers, especially the result of the series with Chicago. Manager Chance's men played all around their New York opponents and if they should repeat this at the Polo grounds when they meet Sept. 14, 16 and 17 for the last series of the year, it would probably mean that the National league pennant would again go West.

The showing by Pittsburgh of late has practically resulted in the team being out of the running for the pennant. Its margin is so large over Philadelphia that Manager Clarke's men should easily finish in third place. Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis are in a close battle for fifth place, but outside of this there is little to attract attention away from the first-place struggle.

ATHLETIC NOTES

G. H. Brooke of New York won the Magnolia, Mass., tennis singles Saturday, defeating D. Jones in the final by default.

Edward Clark of Springfield retained his title of national roque champion, Saturday, with Harold Clark, his brother, second.

Capt. Jesse Spalding of the Yale varsity football team has issued a call for candidates to report for fall practice Sept. 9.

Joseph Armstrong won the middle West lawn tennis championship Saturday, defeating F. G. Hayes of Chicago, 6-7, 6-0, 6-0.

J. A. Pugh has relinquished claim to the William Wrigley, Jr., motor boat trophy and it will go to the Baby Reliance II, J. S. Blackton of New York owner.

CHIMING BELLS OPEN WEYMOUTH FESTIVAL OF OLD HOME WEEK

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Ringing of church bells and a flag-raising today opened the old home week festivities, which will continue over Sept. 1, and served as a welcome back to former residents and friends of the townspeople who have come here to take part in the celebration. Simultaneously with the early services a new flag was flung to the breeze in Jackson square, where a band concert is to be given this evening. When the concert is about to start arches of electric lights that span Broad street for a mile will be turned on. The official address of welcome will be given by Edward W. Hunt, chairman of the board of selectmen.

Many of those attending the exercises visited places of interest in the town and its environs, some lingering in the vicinity of Washington square and inspecting Tufts library, while others adjourned to East Weymouth and viewed among other places the old waterfall in back of the car barn.

A special committee representing the town and the Weymouth Historical Society, consisting of Judge Louis A. Cook, chairman; Frank N. Blanchard, secretary; Winslow M. Tirrell, William H. Pratt, Frank H. Torrey, Walter B. Binman, J. Herbert Walsh, Daniel A. Donovan, Thomas V. Nash, George O. Crawford, Ralph W. Thomas, Walter L. Bates, Howard H. Joy, Rev. William Hyde, Francis W. Cowing, Mrs. L. Maria Simpson and Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, have arranged the following program:

Tuesday, 8 p. m., band concert at Lovells Corner; illuminations in various parts of the town; fireworks at Lovells Corner; with special gas illumination at Weymouth Landing.

Wednesday, banquet in Fogg's Opera House, South Weymouth, at 7.45 p. m., followed by addresses by Representative Robert O. Harris, David L. Walsh of Fitchburg and others; band concert at Jackson square, East Weymouth, and illuminations in various parts of the town.

Thursday, 8 p. m., stereopticon lecture in Town Hall, East Weymouth, on "Old Homes and Faces of Weymouth"; reception and entertainment at East Weymouth; reception and roll call by Crescent lodge, I. O. O. F., in the Old Fellows Opera House, East Weymouth; band concert and reception at North Weymouth; illuminations in various parts of the town.

Friday, 8 p. m., illuminated power boat parade along the Weymouth shore from Pt. Point to Weymouth Landing; street and shore illuminations; band concert at Washington square, Weymouth Landing.

Saturday, 1 p. m., automobile parade, starting from Columbian square, South Weymouth, through the principal streets of the town to the Clapp Memorial athletic field at East Weymouth, where there will be a ball game and other sports, with a band concert. At 8 p. m., there will be a band concert at Jackson square, East Weymouth, with street illuminations.

Sunday, Sept. 1, special services in the churches.

GUARANTEES SUSPENDED

JUAREZ, Mex.—Amnesty to those in arms against the government of Mexico is ended and the suspension of guarantees begun. Henceforth prisoners of war may be executed.

This is in accordance with the suspension of public rights announced some weeks ago from Mexico City. While Gen. Joaquin Tellez, federal commander in charge of the operations here, has received no orders for the suspension of guarantees, it is believed the word will be given officially today.

Not one rebel chief or rebel soldier has taken advantage of the amnesty since the arrival here of federal forces and yesterday was the last day of grace.

Whether General Orozco is entrapped between bodies of federal troops between Juarez and Chihuahua is doubtful. There is a suspicion that General Orozco may have escaped and is on his way into Sonora.

FRENCHMEN HELD IN MARRAKESH

NEW YORK—The nine Frenchmen beleaguered at Marrakesh have fallen into the hands of the Moroccan pretender, El Hiba, says a despatch to the New York Times.

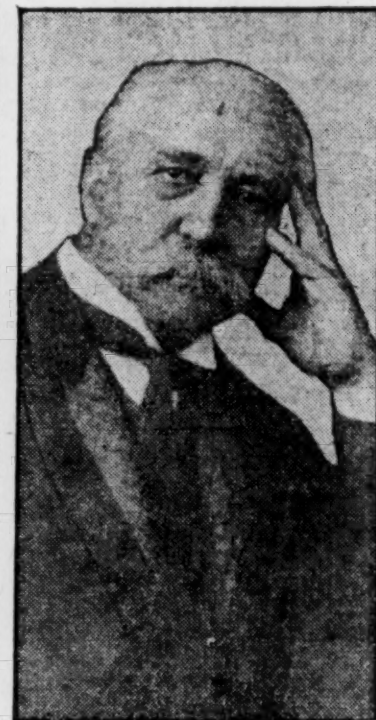
In spite of his promises to the French, with whom he is said to be friendly, Kaid El Glawi handed the nine Frenchmen, including the vice consul, Jacques R. Maigret, over to the pretender, who now holds them as hostages.

Colonel Mangin, commander of a French column, is fighting his way in the direction of Marrakesh, and has made a junction with Colonel Joseph's force to the westward of Cum-el-Rebia. It is doubtful, however, if he will push on to Marrakesh, as it is thought such action would increase the peril of the hostages, whose release General Lyautey, the French resident governor, is trying to obtain.

SUFFRAGISTS TO GIVE DANCE

NEWPORT, R. I.—Mrs. Oliver Belmont, assisted by Miss Inez Milholland, will give a dance in the hall at Easton's beach, Tuesday night. The waitresses at the supper in the restaurant will be suffragists.

Arranged Plans for the Old Home Week at Weymouth



JUDGE LOUIS A. COOK

DR. SUN EULOGIZES PRESIDENT YUAN AS WORTHY OF SUPPORT

NEW YORK—President Yuan Shih Kai and Dr. Sun Yat Sen dined together and later held a conference lasting several hours, in which the political situation was thoroughly discussed, says a Peking message to the New York Herald.

At the conclusion of the conference the two statesmen gave out a statement in which it was asserted that they were in perfect accord on all important questions.

Dr. Sun said he believed the execution of General Chang Chen-wu for alleged implication in a revolutionary plot at Hankow would not lead to trouble and that the north and south would work harmoniously together in the future.

Dr. Sun considers President Yuan eminently fitted for the presidency. On leaving the palace he said: "Yuan is a great man and is worthy of support."

The town of Tungchow, in the vicinity of Peking, was burned and looted by General Chang-Kuei's troops. The foreign missions were unharmed.

It is believed that the recent edict ordering the soldiers to cut off their queues is responsible for the outbreak. The government is despatching troops to quell the rioters. A clash seems inevitable.

One important result of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's visit to the Chinese capital, according to a Peking despatch to the Daily Telegraph, is the acceptance of his idea that it is essential that China should be connected by a network of railways within ten years. It is understood that American experts who are accompanying Dr. Sun have already mapped out a program for this work, says a London despatch to the New York Sun.

LOOM FIXERS WILL MEET

Members of the Loomfixers Union will gather in Boston on Friday and Saturday for the annual convention.

POINTS THAT ARE OF INTEREST TO OLD HOME WEEK VISITORS IN WEYMOUTH



This miniature cascade back of the car barn attracts the sightseers



Washington square with Tufts library in the background, one of show places

OHIO BEGINS CELEBRATION OF HER CENTENNIAL AT COLUMBUS TODAY

COLUMBUS, O.—Always of great interest to the people of this commonwealth, the Ohio State Fair this year takes on double importance because of the fact that it is held in connection with the Ohio-Columbus Centennial.

The state fair, far from being made secondary to the event which during the present week will celebrate the founding of Ohio's permanent capital, offers more attractions to the visitors now thronging the city than at any time in its history. But as the Ohio-Columbus Centennial is scheduled to become the greatest historical celebration ever held in Ohio, it follows that today, as the salute of 100 guns booms forth the opening of the event, attention is largely directed to what is in store historically during the week and the few days following.

It is just a year ago that Governor Harmon issued a state-wide appeal, as well as an appeal to the "other states of the northwest territory," as he termed it, that all join in celebrating a historical event of vast importance to the nation. Since then, the committees entrusted with the task of getting ready the centennial have worked unceasingly so that there should be nothing left undone in respect to fitting observance.

Beginning with today the program is as follows: Monday—Columbus Day; salute of 100 guns, formal opening; addresses by Gov. Harmon and Mayor Karb of Columbus; opening of great historical exhibit at Carnegie library under auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution; great industrial parade; opening Ohio Centenary State Fair. In the evening there will be a great carnival parade of Ohio automobiles with costumed characters, escorting "Miss Columbus" and her court attendants; also magnificent display of fireworks.

Tuesday—Ohio day; reunion of descendants of Ohio Governors, presided over by Governor Harmon; addresses; parade, including women suffragists; reception of Ohio's German singers; free open air concert in the State House grounds; street pageants.

Wednesday—Fraternal and Choral day; gathering of fraternal orders; grand parade; repetition of the historical parade in the evening.

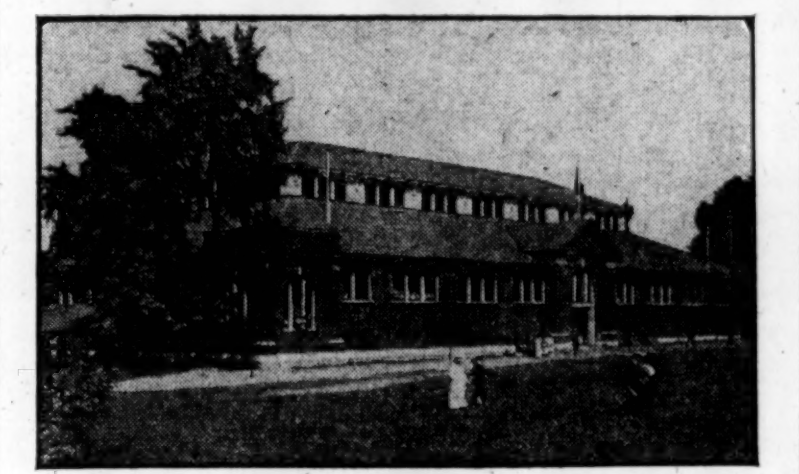
Thursday—Federal day; reception of distinguished guests; review of federal troops; parade of German singers; reception to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; meet of the bench and bar; addresses by President Taft and others; bench and bar banquet in the evening; "mysterious parade of the order of the serpent"; fireworks display.

Friday—Agricultural and Veterans' day; reunion of veterans; parade of veterans of the civil war, escorted by Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans and allied organizations; special session Ohio state grange; unveiling revolutionary tablet at Memorial hall by Daughters of American Revolution; camp fire; historic pageant, "The Story of the State."

Saturday—Mothers' and Children's day under the auspices of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; pageant of the nations, presented by 2000 children in costume; lunch for distinguished women visitors; women's meeting at Memorial hall; addresses by Miss Jane Addams and others; grand closing displays of fireworks.

Sunday—Centennial Sunday; patriotic services in all churches; open air union meeting at Franklin park; addresses by famous speakers; music by massed choirs; special meetings by religious organizations.

WOMEN'S BUILDING, OHIO FAIR



WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

CAUSE OF HIS RISE

"Your father's name is being mentioned quite frequently in the papers lately," said the freshman.

"Yes," replied the sophomore, "he has begun to act on my advice."—Pittsburgh Post.

CHEAPER TO TRAVEL

Judging from the price of hard coal, its going to be cheaper to go South for the winter.—Detroit Free Press.

PARTICULARLY CAUTIOUS

"Mrs. Welshman is one of the most cautious persons I have ever known."

"Yes," she was telling me the other day that she never kept a striking clock in the kitchen because she thought that if she did so the cook might acquire the habit."—Pittsburgh Post.

LONG DIVISION

Once, when General Butler was in Congress, he rose in his place, and gently insinuated that the member who was occupying the floor was transgressing the limit of debate.

"Why, general," said the member, in reproachful tones, "you divided your time with me."

"I know I did," rejoined the veteran

warrior. "But I did not divide eternally with you."—New England Home Magazine.

SPEAKING OF LITERATURE

Mrs. Dattlee—How's the magazine this month?

Her husband—I've just figured that every third man in the world must be selling either incubators or garden seeds.—Minneapolis Journal.

NOT A POET

He—I can't decide whether to go in for painting or poetry.

She—Well, if I might advise you, painting.

He—You've seen some of my pictures, then.

She—No, but I've heard some of your poems.—Fliegende Blätter.

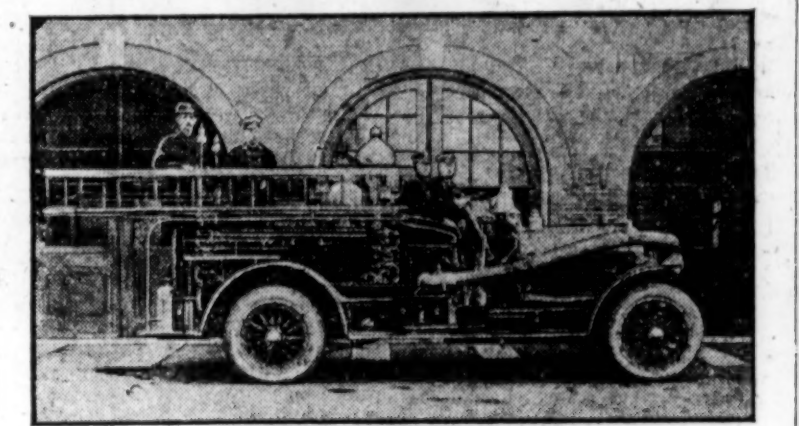
BENEFIT OF CONTRAST

"I'll have to insist on that man's taking a vacation," said the employer.

"Why, he isn't working very hard."

"That's it. After he has gone away from home and played baseball and struggled with motor boats and carried water for picnics for awhile, maybe ordinary work will seem interesting and easy."—Washington Star.

WAKEFIELD'S NEW MOTOR FIRE TRUCK



Fifty-eight hundred dollar piece of apparatus damaged in test through puncturing of suction hose

SEEK CAUSE OF INJURY TO TRUCK IN WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Another test will be given the new motor fire truck purchased by the town at a cost of \$5800, which was to have been tried out Saturday afternoon in the park before officials of nearby cities and towns. Among those present were Fire Commissioner Cole of Boston, Deputy Chief Grady, Captain Brophy and Lieutenant Cosgrove of the Boston department.

The test was a failure, as two punctures were found in the suction hose after several unsuccessful attempts had been made to start a stream. It looked as though two large nails had been driven through it. The police and officials of the fire department are making an investigation.

The new apparatus gave a speed test around the lake and all the firemen were pleased with that part of the exhibition. The hydrant test was also successful, but the failure came when the attempt was made to draw water from a well.

Some of the firemen believe that the hose was not punctured by any one purposefully, and that the holes were made while the hose was being stretched.

BRITISH CADETS VISIT NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Twenty-five English lads, who are in training to become officers of the British mercantile marine, are on board the four-masted bark Medway, a magnificent type of the British merchantman, which is here from Lisbon, Portugal.

The cadets are in charge of a special instructor, and during the voyage of 45 days across the Atlantic they were exercised in boat drills and other forms of seamanship. In one of the boat drills the cadets manned and launched the boats and cleared them from the ship's side in the record time of three minutes.

The Medway, after discharging her cargo of cordwood and cocoa, will sail with the cadets for Australia.

COAST TO HAVE A DAIRY SHOW

PORTLAND, Ore.—Further development of the dairy industry of Oregon and other states on the Pacific coast will be one of the many beneficial results accruing from the first annual Pacific international dairy show to be held at the Union stockyards in North Portland, Nov. 18 to 23, says the Portland Oregonian.

The preliminary classification has just been issued. It offers liberal inducement to dairymen to exhibit their stock as well as their products.

Instead of giving ornamental cups or other useless jewelry to successful exhibitors, the officials in charge of the show will reward merit in the several classes with cold cash. This feature is expected to appeal to dairymen and those interested in the development of the industry, and is expected to add much to the success of the show.

AMERICAN GEM OUTPUT GROWS

WASHINGTON—The American output of precious gems, though small, is increasing every year and the total for 1911 showed a goodly increase over that of 1910, according to a bulletin just issued by the United States geological survey. The yield in 1911 showed \$2,750 worth of diamonds, \$50,500 worth of emeralds, \$215,313 worth of sapphires and \$44,715 of turquoise.

Promising finds of emeralds have been made in North Carolina, some of the gems running as high as \$100 to \$200 a carat. The largest emerald found has been about one inch by three quarters by one half. Most American diamonds come from California and Arkansas.

1,346,925 WOMEN MAY VOTE

WASHINGTON—The census bureau has issued a statement showing that those six states in which women vote—California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—there are 1,346,925 women eligible to cast their ballots.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Commander G. H. Burrage detached war college to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Commander K. M. Bennett detached command the Drayton, home, wait orders.

Lieut. T. H. Taylor detached navy yard, New York, to the Pacific.

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker detached command Smith to command Drayton.

Lieut. J. S. Abbott detached navy yard, New York, to the Dixie.

Lieut. R. A. White to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. T. Smith detached the Virginia, to the Illinois.

Ensign J. M. B. Smith detached the Illinois, to the Virginia.

Surgeon R. E. Hoyt detached the Michigan to duty marine expedition on the Pacific.

Surgeon C. G. Smith detached the Mississippi to the Michigan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. E. Porter detached naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Phillips detached the Paducah, one month's leave.

Machinist C. M. Baldwin detached the Salem, home, wait orders.

Cablegram from the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, dated Chefoo, China, Aug. 22, 1912:

Commander H. A. Bispham detached the Saratoga, home, wait orders.

Commander H. A. Wiley detached the Monterey to the Saratoga.

Commander G. R. Marvell to the Monterey.

Lieut. M. M. Frucht, to the Saratoga.

Lieut. R. A. Dawes, to the Monterey.

Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, detached naval hospital, Canaco, to the Dale.

Ensign F. H. Weaver, detached the Cincinnati, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. B. Henry, detached naval station, Olongapo, home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Ames, detached the Helena, to the Monterey.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Bloodorn, detached the Monterey, to the Helena.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Jones, detached naval hospital, Canaco, to the Rainbow.

Marine Corps Orders

The following officers were ordered to temporary duty with the first provisional regiment, United States marines, which embarked on board the Prairie at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., today:

Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, Maj. William N. McKelvy, Captains Charles R. Sanderson (acting quartermaster), Howard H. Kipp, Harry Lee, Edward A. Greene, Robert Y. Rhea, E. P. Fortson, Frederick A. Ramsey, Robert O. Underwood, Giles Bishop, Jr., First Lieutenants Henry M. Butler, William A. McNeil, H. W. Stone, Thomas E. Thrasher, Jr., Emile P. Moses, William C. Powers, Jr., Russell H. Davis, Second Lieutenants Alfred McG. Robbins, Robert W. Voeth, George W. Martin, Charles A. E. King, Robert E. Messersmith, Roy S. Geiger, Lloyd W. Williams and Charles G. Sinclair.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Massachusetts is at Annapolis. The Standish is at Annapolis. The Prairie is at Philadelphia.

The Mayflower is at Washington. The Queros and the Nanshan are at Shanghai.

The Saratoga is at Chefoo. The Solace and the Idaho have left Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

The Prometheus and the Glacier have left San Diego for Corinto.

The Jenkins has left Boston for Newport.

The Dolphin has left Gloucester for New York city.

Navy Notes

Elementary torpedo practice of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla will begin off Provincetown on Sept. 3. After completion of this practice the flotilla will proceed to Hampton Roads. The practice will be witnessed by Lieut. Commander T. C. Craven, director, and Lieut. D. C. Bingham, assistant director, of target practice and engineering competitions.

The Jupiter, which will be able to store for the use of the fleet fully 14,000 tons of coal and fuel oil, was launched today at Mare Island. The Jupiter is the largest vessel ever constructed at the Mare Island navy yard and the largest ever built on the Pacific coast. She is 324 feet long, with a width of 63 feet and a draught of 28 feet. Her total displacement is 20,000 tons.

TRAVEL

NOTHING CAN COMPARE WITH A SEA TRIP for Rest and Recreation—Old Ocean's Ozon with a Day or More of Sight-seeing in New York, with its Parks, Beaches, Rock Gardens and "Great White Way."

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Face 34. Rooms with or without bath. Inside two berth rooms with electric fans. 41. Outside 52. Beautiful Main Deck Dining Room. Leave Boston, North Side India Wharf, week days and Sundays. P. M. Due New York about 8 A. M. Tickets and state rooms at India Wharf. Also Tourist Offices on Washington Street.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

See the Canal Now

Visit this great enterprise at Panama before the water is let in and hide its marvelous features. Maximum summer temperature at Colon on the Atlantic is 84° and 81° on Pacific side.

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One of our big, cool steamers is your hotel for entire cruise. Low round trip rate of \$115 until Sept. 30. 22-day cruise from New York every Saturday. Send for booklet.

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FRANCIA, Sept. 3, 1.30 P. M.

LACONIA, Sept. 17, Oct. 15.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

LUSITANIA, Aug. 28.

*CAMPANIA, Sept. 4.

*Calls at Queenstown.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEN. CHAS. H. TAYLOR GIVES RECEPTION TO CIVIL WAR COMRADES

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston Daily Globe, celebrated today the fiftieth anniversary of his beginning of service in the Federal army during the civil war. General Taylor gave a reception and dinner to members of the regiment in which he served, the thirty-eighth Massachusetts, at the American House at noon.

Fifty prominent Bostonians were also the guests of General Taylor. "Company Z" of the Thirty-eighth was organized for the banquet and his guests were banded as "full privates" in the company. They included Melvin O. Adams, Lucius Tuttle, Alexander McGregor, A. Shuman, Samuel J. Elder, Timothy E. Byrnes, Charles Sias, Dr. W. A. Brooks, Charles S. Hamlin, Joseph B. Russell, the editors of the various Boston newspapers, and others. Charles T. Gallagher, who was a drummer boy at the age of 13 in the civil war, was one of the "privates."

One hundred of the 180 members of the regiment came from all parts and from outside of Massachusetts.

Among the speakers were Melvin O. Adams, Samuel J. Elder, Charles T. Gallagher and Col. George A. Bruce, who was the first man to discover that Richmond was being evacuated by the Confederate troops during the civil war.

Eighteen members of Post 4, Melrose, known as Carleton's Warblers, sang army songs, among which was one written especially for this occasion by A. A. Carleton and entitled, "We Won't Grow Old." This was sung to the air of "Jingle Bells." Covers were laid for more than 200 in the dining hall, which was prettily decorated with red, white and blue bunting and Grand Army emblems. Flowers were artistically arranged on the tables.

General Taylor said, "If there had been no moral, political or social reason for saving the Union it would still have been richly worth saving as a cold business proposition. For the armies in blue not only saved a union of states and a union of hearts, but a union of trade and commerce greater than ever flourished in any other land or time."

The real point I wish to make, the theme I am going to dwell on for a few minutes, is that you and I and all the hundreds of thousands of our comrades in arms not only restored the Union, but restored and established the industrial prosperity of the nation. Every mile the flag was advanced, every victory won in battle, was an advance, a victory for the trade of the country, until business boomed as it never had boomed before.

After the first year of the war the prosperity of the country was simply marvelous; the man in business had simply to hold out his hat and the money would seem to rain into it. Every business man went to his store or warehouse on Monday finding everything had increased in value within a week. One could buy real estate in any section and sell at a profit in a week or a month. While we were drawing \$13 a month folks at home were making money with a rapidity that amazed them. Perhaps if some of us had stayed at home we might have got rich enough to run the risk of being indicted as captains of industry in these later days. But, friends, money is not everything, and there are a great many men in this country who would give a very high price for the privilege that you have to leave your children and your children's children the proud memory of a patriot citizen-soldier.

There were not five men in the United States worth as much as \$5,000,000 each 20 years before the war, and there were no more than 20 millionaires all told. When the war was over this gilded tribe had increased by the hundreds and there were several men with \$20,000,000 apiece. A. T. Stewart, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Astor were each paying a tax on a yearly income of \$1,500,000.

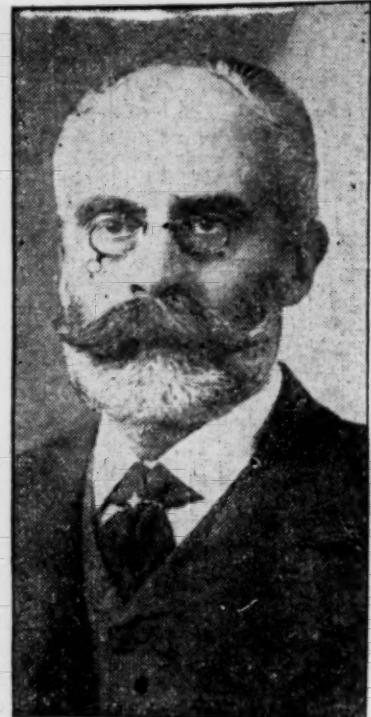
"A thousand national banks were established and savings banks deposits grew fatter and fatter. The insurance business was doubled."

"Jewelry shops were trebled in number. Luxuries abounded. Grand opera flourished and the theaters were crowded while the armies were clashing at the front. A defeat would check the attendance, but only for a few evenings; after the actors had to play for a while to nearly empty houses. Horse racing and race courses boomed."

"These were the privileges that marked the war-time prosperity. But it was that prosperity which answered the two great questions of the day. Can the Union be saved? Is the Union worth saving?"

"All things worked together to one glorious end. The West took the place of the South and the railroads brought the foodstuffs to market; machinery took the place of the men who laid down the tracks and all the other of the ancient tools of industry to shoulder the muskets, while the immigrants swarmed over the sea to join in the immense task of preserving this government of the people, which is the noble and enduring

Newspaper Man Who Is Recalling Days Of '61 With Veterans of 38th



GEN. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

monument of the men who on sea and land fought to keep the Union whole."

Among those present were staff—Edwin F. Ward, surgeon; Company A—George F. Bicknell, Solomon Busnach, Philip Cartwright, John H. Childs, Lewis C. Clark, Edward A. Hammond, Benjamin F. Hastings.

Charles H. Laws, Joseph W. Smith, George A. L. Snow, William A. Carbell, Charles H. Titus, John H. Walker, John McClintock; company B, Melville C. Beedle.

Company C—Edward C. Alden, Charles F. Allen, James E. Bates, J. B. Baldwin, J. E. Bickford, Hiram Foster, Charles H. French, Andrew H. Gurney, Isaac Hopkins, George H. Howe, Nathaniel F. Howland, Charles B. Nash.

35,000 TO MARCH IN LABOR PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—Final preparations have been made by the Central Federated Union for its Labor day parade, a week from today, and it is estimated by Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary of the union, that 35,000 men and women workers will be in line.

In a preliminary report Sunday, Mr. Bohm said that the committee had refused the application of the Industrial Workers for a place in the parade. The Workers had promised to have 1500 paraders, but the request was denied on the ground that the organization was composed of unions in trades which had already been organized by the American Federation of Labor.

The parade will start at 9 a. m. from the plaza at Fifty-ninth street, and the line of march will be south in Fifth avenue to Washington square. Before the parade moves a union committee will make an inspection to see that all the horses or which the grand marshal and his aids and the division marshals ride are union shod and that none of the paraders wear non-union badges. Nothing non-union will be allowed in the parade.

CANADIAN STEEL DEMAND GREATER THAN SUPPLY

OTTAWA, Ont.—The inadequacy of the steel industries of Canada to cope with the great demand for steel rails for the construction of the National railway is evidenced in somewhat startling fashion by the import figures for that commodity for the first three months of the present fiscal year, commencing April 1, says the Toronto Globe. The statistics for the last fiscal year were sufficiently large to show the inability of the Canadian companies to supply the demand, but, judging from the figures of the first three months of the present fiscal year, as compared with those for the corresponding period last year, the importation of steel rails from Great Britain and the United States under heavy protective tariffs will this year exceed those for the past fiscal year.

FILENE WIRELESS TO BE INSTALLED

Public wireless telegraph facilities will be a part of the equipment of the new Filene building when it opens for business. At present two of the show windows of the new store are given up to working models of the equipment which will be installed.

The wireless will be under government supervision and will have an effective radius of from 300 to 1000 miles. There is at present no public wireless station for the handling of paid messages nearer than Wellfleet, Mass. Heretofore, in order to reach an incoming or outgoing steamer it has been necessary to forward the message through the medium of the Western Union Telegraph Company to Wellfleet and from there to its destination. The new Filene station will thus put the people of Boston more immediately in touch with marine and coast happenings.

TOWN TO HAVE PURE WATER
ANOKA, Minn.—The council has let the contract to J. W. McCarthy of Minneapolis for an artesian well which is to be completed by Sept. 20 and which is expected to give Anoka the purest water obtainable.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, as an independent newspaper, devotes these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election. See 3 next.

GOV. WILSON CONFERS OVER SPEAKING TOUR

NEW YORK—After a conference at Democratic national headquarters with Acting Chairman McAdoo, Senator Daniels, head of the publicity department, and several committee members who are to arrange Governor Wilson's campaign schedule for September and October, the Governor planned to return to Seagirt shortly after 11 o'clock today.

It was announced that Governor Wilson would not enter into the usual campaign speech-making but would confine himself to a few speeches in states where he was invited to make addresses on specific occasions, some of them to be non-partisan.

As far as the Governor could say today the following are the only dates he has actually accepted:

Aug. 29, Williams Grove, Pa., meeting of Pennsylvania state grange.
Sept. 2, Buffalo, N. Y., Labor day.
Sept. 10, Atlantic City, Spanish war veterans.
Sept. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., state fair.
Sept. 14, New York, dinner of working-men's Wilson and Marshall Club.
Sept. 19, Scranton, Pa., notification of Pennsylvania Democratic state candidates.

ROOSEVELT TOUR IN VERMONT PLANNED

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Colonel Roosevelt will begin his speaking campaign in Vermont Aug. 29, preparatory to the state election Sept. 3. His schedule is as follows: Bennington, speaks at 9:30, leaves at 10:30; Rutland, speaks at 2 p. m., leaves at 3 p. m.; Middlebury, speaks at 4:30, leaves at 5:30; Burlington—Arrives at 6:40, speaks in evening; St. Albans, speaks 10:30, Aug. 30, leaves 11:30; Morrisville, speaks at 2 p. m., leaves at 3 p. m.; Barton, speaks at 5 p. m., leaves at 6 p. m.; St. Johnsbury, speaks at 8:30; Barre, speaks at 9:15, Aug. 31, leaves at 10:15; Randolph, speaks at 12, leaves at 1:15; Bellows Falls, speaks at 4:30, leaves at 5:30; Brattleboro, speaks at 8 p. m., leaves by night express.

With the exception of the trip from Middlebury to Burlington, Aug. 29, and from Randolph to Bellows Falls, on Aug. 31, the entire trip will be made by auto. There will be three automobiles used and about 12 people in the party. The Rev. Frazer Metzger, Progressive candidate for Governor, will accompany Colonel Roosevelt on the entire trip.

BAY STATE RIFLE TEAMS GOING TO SEAGIRT SHOOT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Col. J. D. Upton's two state rifle teams that won first and second trophies in the Hayden All-America shoot for the \$1000 trophy here last week, will leave Wednesday to take part in the matches of the National and New Jersey Rifle Associations at Seagirt, N. J. They will give particular attention to the Dryden team match and Capt. S. W. Wise of the ordinance department will also try for the American team that will compete for the Palma trophy at Ottawa, Can., later.

In the two teams will be: Team 1, Capt. F. W. Allen, C. A. C.; Capt. S. W. Wise, I. S. A. P., sixth regiment; Lieut. J. E. Parker, eighth regiment; Sergt. Maj. C. J. Van Amburg, second regiment; Sergt. P. S. Schofield, fifth regiment; Color-Sergt. G. M. Jeffs, fifth regiment; Sergt. F. H. Kean, fifth regiment; Corp. C. B. Long, fifth regiment.

Team 2, Capt. K. A. Burnham, ordinance department; Col. J. D. Upton, team captain; Q. M. Sergt. J. H. Keough, sixth regiment; Q. M. Sergt. J. C. Spraker, sixth regiment; Sergt. F. R. L. Daniels, second regiment; Sergt. A. L. Woodworth, second regiment; Sergt. G. T. Mack, sixth regiment; Sergt. J. T. Lawless, fifth regiment.

Captain Burnham and Quartermaster-Sergeant Keough will act as adjutant and quartermaster of the teams, respectively. George W. Chesley of New Haven, Conn., formerly of the Massachusetts team, will also go to Seagirt to try for the Palma trophy team.

AGRICULTURE CHIEF STUDY AT BERKELEY

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—More men are being trained at the University of California for agriculture as a life work than for any one other profession or occupation, says the Union. The courses offered for the year which began Aug. 19 include general agriculture horticulture, livestock, dairy or creamery work, irrigation practice, beet sugar industry, economic entomology, plant crops and testing and improving soils.

Besides the opportunities for graduates of the college of agriculture in farm work, and in governmental positions, in agricultural engineering and in commerce, there is said to be a great and rapidly increasing demand for young men and women trained as teachers of the subjects.

Prof. Thomas Forayth Hunt, former director at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, will assume his duties as dean of the agricultural department at Berkeley on Oct. 1.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN OPENS

CHICAGO—Congressional campaign headquarters of the Republican and Democratic parties were opened in Chicago today.

Representative William B. McKinley, who managed President Taft's campaign for the Republican nomination, will have charge of his party's campaign. Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri will conduct the Democratic contest.

MR. CHAFIN IN VERMONT
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Eugene W. Chafin, the prohibition candidate for President spoke here in a theater Sunday afternoon, and Sunday night addressed an open air meeting in City Hall park. He was assisted by Charles H. Stanley of Los Angeles, Cal., who gave campaign and temperance songs.

GOV. JOHNSON'S ITINERARY GIVEN

CHICAGO—Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, vice-presidential candidate on the Progressive ticket, will begin his Illinois campaign Sept. 9, according to information given out Sunday of the western headquarters of the party.

The governor, who now is traveling eastward, will start back west from Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 6, speaking in Detroit on the following day. Sept. 9 he will make afternoon and night speeches at points in Illinois which are yet to be named. Sept. 10 he will make an address at a county fair in Streator. He will speak in Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee the following day. From there he will go through Minnesota and South Dakota.

JUDGE DENIES DARROW MOTION

LOS ANGELES—Presiding Judge Willis of the superior court today denied the motion filed by the Darrow defense to dismiss the indictment against Clarence Darrow charging bribery of Robert Bain, one of the jurors in the McNamee case.

Judge Willis then continued the case until 10 a. m. tomorrow when the trial will be set.

All the 12 superior court judges at Los Angeles county have refused to preside at the second trial of Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer charged with bribing a juror in the McNamee trial.

Under the law a judge may be assigned from some other county, but it is said that no selection has been made.

PREVENTS ARREST ON TAX WARRANT

Judge Morton in the equity session of the superior court today, restrained John H. Sheridan and Harry M. Kingsbury, respectively collector and deputy collector of taxes in Wellesley, from arresting Benjamin E. Baker on a charge of non payment of taxes.

Baker was taxed \$4358, which he alleges is 50 per cent too much. He applied for an abatement, producing a list of his property. The assessors refused to grant it and he appealed to the county commissioners of Norfolk county, who will hear the case Sept. 17. Meantime, a warrant was issued and to prevent arrest on it this action was brought.

CANON HENSON TO GIVE LECTURES

Canon Herbert Hensley Henson of Westminster abbey and rector of St. Margaret's who will shortly make a three months' tour through Canada and the United States, will preach at the universities of Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Columbia.

At Harvard he will give a series of five lectures on "The Current Problems of Organized Religion," and in New York two lectures at the Union Theological Seminary on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the election of the Non-conformists in England in 1602.

EXPECTS MORE JAPANESE LINERS

NEW YORK—Haruki Yamawaki, the imperial Japanese commissioner-general to the Panama Pacific international exposition in San Francisco, who has been a guest of the Nippon Club, said that one of the means for the furthering of good will between the United States and Japan would probably be the extension of the services of the three great Japanese transpacific steamship lines to New York and other American Atlantic ports after the opening of the Panama canal.

CONDITS TO MEET IN NEW JERSEY

CALDWELL, N. J.—Members of the Condit family from all parts of the country and numbering more than 300 will gather for their seventh annual reunion at the home of Anzi Dodd, Dodd street, East Orange, Sept. 7.

The president of the Condit Family Association is Filmore Condit of Essex Falls, who, with the Rev. Charles Condit, the secretary, has received assurances that the clan will be well represented this year.

EUGENE V. DEBS TOLD OF HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY

(Continued from page one)

blacklisted; when they went out on strike they were suppressed by the soldiers and sent to jail.

"They began to think. A new light dawned upon their dark skies. They rubbed the age-long sleep from their eyes. They had long felt the brutalizing effect of class rule; now they saw the cause of it. Slowly but steadily they became class-conscious. They said 'we are brothers, we are comrades,' and they saw themselves multiplied by millions. They caught the prophetic battle-cry of Karl Marx, the world's greatest labor leader, the inspired evangel of working class emancipation—'Workers of all countries, unite!'"

Movement Spreading

"And now behold! The international Socialist movement spreads out over all the nations of the earth. The world's workers are aroused at last."

"Hail to this great party of the toiling millions whose battle-cry is heard around the world!"

"We do not plead for votes; the workers give themselves freely the hour they understand."

"But we need to destroy the prejudices that still exist and dispel the darkness that still prevails in the working class world. We need the clear light of sound education and the conquering power of economic and political organization."

"Before the unified hosts of labor all the despotic governments on earth are powerless and all resistance vain. Before their onward march all ruling classes disappear and all slavery vanishes forever."

"Every human being is entitled to sunlight and air, to what his labor produces, and to an equal chance with every other human being to unfold and ripen and give to the world the riches of his mind and soul."

"The Socialist party is the one party which stands squarely and uncompromisingly for the abolition of industrial slavery; the one party pledged in every fibre of its being to the economic freedom of all the people."

"So long as the nation's resources and productive and distributive machinery are the private property of a privileged class the masses will be at their mercy."

"The inalienable test of a political party is the private ownership of the sources of wealth and the means of life. Apply that test to the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties and upon that basis, fundamental issue you will find them essentially one and the same. They differ according to the conflicting interests of the privileged classes, but at bottom they are alike and stand for capitalist class rule and working class slavery."

"The new Progressive party is a party of progressive capitalism. It is lavishly and shrewdly advertised. But it stands for the rule of capitalism all the same."

New Party Discussed

"When the owners of the trusts finance a party to put themselves out of business; when they turn over their wealth to the people from whom they stole it and go to work and make an honest living, it will be time enough to consider the merits of the Roosevelt Progressive party."

"One question is sufficient to determine the true status of all these parties. Do they want the workers to own the tools they work with, control their own jobs and secure to themselves the wealth they produce? Certainly not. This is utterly ridiculous and impossible from their point of view."

"The Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties all stand for the private ownership by the capitalists of the productive machinery used by the workers, so that the capitalists can continue to fitch the wealth produced by the workers."

"The Socialist party is the only party which declares that the tools of labor belong to labor and that the wealth produced by the working class belongs to the working class."

"Intelligent workmen are no longer deceived. They know that the struggle in which the world is engaged today is a class struggle and that in this struggle the workers can never win by giving their votes to capitalist parties. They have tried this for many years and it has always produced the same results to them."

"The solidarity of the working class is the silent force in the social transformation of which we behold the signs upon every hand. Nearer and nearer they are being drawn together in the bonds of unionism; clearer and clearer becomes their collective vision; greater and greater grows the power that throbs within them."

"They are the twentieth century hosts of freedom who are to destroy all despotisms, topple over all thrones, seize all scepters of authority and hold them in their own strong hands, tear up all privilege by the roots and consecrate the earth and all its fulness to the joy and service of all humanity."

No Relief Is Seen

"It is vain to hope for material relief under the prevailing system of capitalism. All the reforms that are proposed by the three capitalist parties, even if carried out in good faith, would still leave the working class in industrial slavery."

"The working class will never be emancipated by the grace of the capitalist class, but only by overthrowing that class."

"The power to emancipate itself is inherent in the working class, and this

WHITE BACK READY TO AID NEW PARTY

Former Representative Norman White of Brookline, who recently announced that he had joined the Progressive party, returned to Boston today from Maine and called at the headquarters of the Progressive party of Massachusetts. Mr. White talked with Matthew Hale, one of the Massachusetts leaders, telling him that he was ready to take the stump and do whatever he could for the new party.

Following his conference with Mr. Hale, Mr. White said he was undecided whether he would become a candidate for any office on the Progressive ticket. He said leading Progressives of the state had urged him to become a candidate, but that he was reserving his decision, for a couple of weeks. He will take the stump and speak on behalf of the Progressive candidate on the state ticket.

MAKING A FOREST ON WORNOUT LAND

How an Ohio farmer is solving the problem of what to do with worn-out land is told about in the Outing by B. Sando. The farmer, he explains, owns an old homestead of 80 acres which he is desirous of keeping in the family. He has decided to plant the entire tract in trees. Already 35,000 Norway spruce have been set out.

These trees will be cut, as they become large enough. Chestnut seedlings will be planted in the spaces left and it is expected that these will come into bearing by the time the last spruce is cut.

In addition to the spruce, hardy catalpa, black locust, elm, box elder and sycamore have been planted. It is planned to put the entire 80 acres in forest within five or six years.

The forest will be producing six or seven kinds of lumber, chestnuts and holiday trees, at the same time.

NEW SOUTH WALES TO SET UP AGENCY

SAN FRANCISCO—Advises received here from Sydney, Australia, indicate that the government of the state of New South Wales has decided to establish a commercial agency on the west coast of America, being satisfied that trade relations of a valuable nature can be opened up with the United States and Canada. The commercial commissioner also will act as the immigration agent of this government.

The new commissioner will be R. W. Nielsen, formerly minister for lands, who recently visited the United States.

WILLIAMS OUT FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

George Fred Williams, a Democratic leader in Massachusetts for many years, has declared his allegiance to Colonel Roosevelt and announced that he will concentrate all his efforts in Massachusetts for the colonel. The fact was made known yesterday when Mr. Williams and Collector Loeb of New York called on Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Mr. Williams was a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. He was also the accredited representative of Speaker Champ Clark in New England.

LEADERS ORGANIZE STATE DEMOCRATS

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, Michael O'Leary, secretary, and several other prominent Democratic workers will go to Peabody and Salem tonight to assist in organizing the Democratic forces there. Tomorrow the same men will journey to Beverly and Manchester to help the workers in those places.

power must be developed through sound education and applied through sound organization.

"It is as foolish and self-destructive for workmen to turn to Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties on election day as it would be for them to turn to the Manufacturers Association and the Citizens Alliance when they are striking against wages."

"The capitalist class is organized economically and politically to keep the working class in subjection and perpetuate its power as a ruling class. They do not support a working class union nor a working class party. They are not so foolish. They wisely look out for themselves."

"The capitalist class despise a working class party. Why should the working class give their support to a capitalist class party?"

"Every vote cast for the Socialist party, the workers' own party, is a vote for emancipation."

"We appeal to the workers and to all who sympathize with them to make their power felt in this campaign. Never before has there been so great an opportunity to strike an effective blow for freedom."

"The Socialist party's mission is not only to destroy capitalist despotism but to establish industrial and social democracy. To this end the workers are steadily organizing and fitting themselves for the day when they shall take control of the people's industries."

"Standing as it does for the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery, for the equal rights and opportunities of all men and all women, for the abolition of child labor and the conservation of all childhood, for social self-rule and the equal freedom of all, the Socialist party is the party of progress, the party of the future, and its triumph will signalize a new civilization and the dawn of a happier day for all humanity."

REJECT ALL BIDS FOR DREDGING CHANNEL OF THE NEPONSET RIVER

Three Offers Made Prove to Be Higher Than the Legislative Appropriation of \$155,000 Available

USE OLD ESTIMATE

All the bids for dredging and improving the channel of the Neponset river, opened at the office of the board of health in the State House today, were rejected because they were all above the legislative appropriation of \$155,000. The three bids were as follows: Barge Canal Construction Company of New York, \$158,900; Eastern Dredging Company, \$236,900; Michael Meehan, \$237,000.

Another reason for the considerable difference between the legislative appropriation and the other bids is given by E. M. Blake, engineer in charge of the improvement, who said that the legislative appropriation was based upon the original estimate in 1895 and that surveys made last winter show that more than 75,000 cubic yards of material have been deposited on the river bed. The sentiment of the people along the 13 miles stretch of river between Mattapan paper works dam and Sharon, according to Mr. Blake, is so strong for the improvement that they would gladly raise their share of an appropriation of \$300,000, if such a sum was necessary to do the work.

Mr. Blake said that an appropriation of \$250,000 is necessary to do the work thoroughly. He could not say whether the board would decide to wait for an additional appropriation or go ahead with the work above Paul's bridge and ask for an appropriation for the work below.

MICHIGAN ROAD TO BUILD SHOPS

BAY CITY, Mich.—The Michigan Central railroad has closed a contract at Detroit for the erection of its new roundhouse and car shops here.

The buildings will cost approximately \$20,000, while the machinery, necessary ground, independent water works, sewer system and new trackage, which the company proposes to install, will bring the total cost up to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

The work on the buildings will be started this fall and their construction will furnish employment for a large number of laborers and mechanics, while the shops when completed, will give employment to between 350 and 400 more men than are employed in the present roundhouse and shops on the West Side.

AMERICANS BUY CANADIAN MINES

HALIFAX, N. S.—A deal has just been put through at Sydney whereby silver and lead properties in the East Bay district formerly controlled by J. B. MacCormick and J. P. Joy of Sydney pass into the hands of New York capitalists.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 tons of silver and lead ore are available within this area. An expert report from Swansea, Wales, gave the assay at \$28 a ton.

AMUSEMENTS

Eastern Steamship Corporation

Day and Night on the Ocean To PORTLAND, Me

Fare One Way \$1.25. Round Trip \$2.00.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

At 9 A. M. from Central Wharf

Due Portland 4 P. M.

No Other Trip from Boston Like This

Complete Wireless Equipment

Steel Steamships

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WITH EMBROIDERY OR BRAID

Boy's suit may be finished in either way

THE Russian suit made with a single revers is a very pretty one, and this season is much liked finished with embroidery.

Linen is one of the favorite materials for suits of this kind, but cotton poplins are used and pique is excellent, while for the sturdier ones that will be utilized for play and occasions of the kind, galatea, chambray and gingham and the like are appropriate. If the embroidery is not liked or seems to be too much labor, the blouse can be finished with a plain revers and collar or they can be edged with braid or made of a contrasting material.

For the four year size will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 30, 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the suit, No. 7400, is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age. The embroidery pattern 657 includes the scallops. They can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West 32d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Electric pocket lamps with nickel cases now come for \$1, and are convenient to have around the house.



COATS CUT WITH WAISTCOATS

Other pretty touches of the new modes

LET us take tailored suits first, says Mrs. Ralston, in writing about the new Paris styles in the September Ladies' Home Journal. The newest coats are longer and are sharply shaped away in the front in what is known as the cutaway line, although it does not follow that all the new coats are cut on this shape by any means. They are not tight-fitting nor are they semi-fitting. They hang straight, showing the outline of the body, but not in too marked a way. The shoulders are cut narrower and the sleeves are fitted in without fulness, and are put in so as to give extra shoulder width.

Many of the new coats show a high-waisted cut, not, of course, of the strictly plain tailored coat, but in the semi-dress type made in velveteens and satin-wool cloths. These coats are really cut in body-and-skirt section, the joining of the two being somewhat above the normal waist-line, and yet they do not give at all the empire or very short-waisted lines; rather they give added length to the body. Many of the newest coats are cut with waistcoats. This adds a pretty touch. Often a note of contrasting color is introduced, or the only touch of trimming on a plain or semi-plain suit is given by means of these little waistcoats.

Perhaps one of the most striking points in new fashions is the very marked revival of the separate coat, not so much in the sense of its being an odd coat, but rather that it is separate in color and material from the skirt or gown with which it is intended to be worn. I say skirt and gown with forethought, because one coat cut by this method can be made to answer a double purpose. It may be worn with a plain skirt and shirtwaist, and again with a one-piece gown. All that is needed are

a little planning and taste in the selection of materials and colors that will blend well together. Take, for example, a black satin-wool coat. It could be worn with a midnight-blue serge skirt; and for the gown a black and white wool material would look well, or a blue and white silk cashmere. The idea of using a satin-wool coat as a separate garment is one of great practicality.

On the very smartest of dressy costumes the coat in nearly every instance varies in material from that of the skirt or gown. I speak now more of the silk, satin and velvet costumes, and not of the strictly tailored coat and skirt. Of course of these latter for every-day suits the same material is used throughout, and there is every indication that there will be a revival of broadcloth, and that this material will be quite the smartest choice.

This revival of broadcloth means much to the woman of limited means, for while it is not an inexpensive fabric it is one that wears well and is never really out of style. Then, too, the new broadcloths are so soft and pliable as to lend themselves most readily to the charming ideas of drapery, seen even in the tailored suits—that is, all but the mannish tailored suits, which, as usual, will be severely plain.

It is always a mistake to tamper with a classical precedence or costume such as these mannish tailored suits have become. The new little touches upon these are so much a question of detail, and show so much sanity on the part of fashion, that it is vastly to the credit of womanhood that one has to look closely to find them. Their whole subtlety lies in pocket cuffs or revers, perhaps in the facing of the collar or the front of the coat; but there is nothing that stands out and seems to say, "I am the only new thing in plain coats."

BAG TO MATCH EACH COSTUME

Bead embroidery continues popular

THE bag has become an integral part of the costume of the well-gowned woman that deserves the importance attached to it. There was a time when one bag sufficed as long as it could contain the hundred and one odds and ends which women were in the habit of thrusting into it. Today many women have bags to match each walking costume, the luncheon frock and the theater gowns or wraps.

A new shape is the pouch bag, says the New York Tribune. A new twist is given to this bag by making one end pointed and the other square. These bags may be in two or three sections. When the latter idea is adopted, two rings, instead of one, are necessary. Some very effective color combinations have been evolved in these bags. One is of gray green faille embroidered in steel beads, with a large jade ring.

Bead embroidery has never been more popular, and shows to excellent advantage on bags of all shapes and hues. Not only are these pouch bags new, but they are very practical, for they hold almost as much as a small-sized suitcase.

The bead embroidery has been cleverly adapted to a theater bag in old rose taffeta, that fascinating shade of rose which seems to blend with every color in good natured harmony. The embroidery was outlined in pearls, with the inevitable touch of gold in the thread. Although a conventional design was selected, a good effect could be produced with the monogram of the owner. Gold cord was used to draw up the bag, with the tassels adding a decorative finish.

Another attractive bag shows a Louis XV. design of bouquets of pink and blue flowers. The rounded shape is outlined with fringe. It would be a very simple matter to draw up this bag with a silver cord, although a silver mounting can be adjusted in any bag shop for a very reasonable sum.

Velvet will be used extensively for bags this winter, and no foundation shows off

to better advantage the steel bead embroidery. A bag fashioned from velvet, with the monogram outlined in steel bead embroidery and the mounting either of the steel beads or of velvet, would be very handsome.

The envelope shaped bags are still popular. One of black ottoman silk with satin stripes is very trig looking and not hard to make, because one can have them pressed into shape at the bag stores. In leather the square and envelope shapes are in the lead, probably because they are so convenient to carry, and, although well supplied with all the little toilet necessities, still have room left for a few trinkets. Pressed designs are often seen on leather. One good looking bag made from brown leather is given a decorative touch by a conventionalized pressed design.

Morocco leather is the first choice of the fastidious woman for the leather bag to carry in the morning with her walking suit. It is preferably in black morocco, but the navy blue, dark red, gray and a new shade, known as suede, which looks much like tan, are also favorites. Next to morocco are the bags of antelope.

The long silk handle continues to be seen, usually knotted in the middle to be carried on the wrist.

TOWEL TAPES

I sew a flat tape across two opposite corners of kitchen towels and holders, one on one side and one on the other, so that whichever end comes to hand there is the tape to slip on the hook, says a contributor to the Woman's Home Magazine. I like them better than rings, which get bent in the wash.

Lemon dipped in salt will clean copper kettles and other metal articles successfully. Afterward they must be well rinsed in clean water and be polished with a soft cloth.

TRIED RECIPES

PEACH DELIGHT

This is a great favorite with old and young alike, and it is very easily made. To a quart of pared and sliced ripe peaches, add a cupful of sugar and a fourth of a cupful of flour. Turn the mixture into a deep buttered baking dish. Mix and sift together one and a half cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one half tablespoonful of baking powder; with the tips of the fingers work in one fourth cupful of butter and mix to a dough with one third cupful of milk. Turn on to a well floured board, roll to fit the top of the pudding dish, lay over the fruit and cut several incisions to let the steam escape. Bake in a moderate oven and eat while warm. To serve, cut the crust in wedge-shaped pieces, put the fruit on top and pour an abundance of rich cream over each portion.

PEACH CAKE

This is a dainty, delicious and attractive dessert. Bake a sponge cake in a loaf, cut out the center, leaving a wall about three quarters of an inch thick on the bottom and sides. Just before serving fill the cake with ripe, juicy peaches, which have been pared, sliced, sugared and chilled. Whip some heavy cream, sweeten it and flavor with vanilla; then pile generously over all.

BAKED PEACH PUDDING

A pudding out of the ordinary is made as follows, and the cake taken from the center of the loaf in the previous rule may be utilized for it. Line a buttered baking dish with stale sponge cake. Pare and halve sufficient peaches to make a quart; stew gently until tender in a syrup made of a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water. Lift out the fruit as done and lay on the cake. Continue to cook the syrup until quite thick. Beat two whole eggs, two yolks and one fourth cupful of sugar; add the hot syrup gradually and a tablespoonful of lemon juice with a little grated rind; pour over the fruit, bake slowly until it thickens, then cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs, one fourth cupful of sugar and vanilla to flavor. Bake slowly until firm. Serve hot or cold with or without cream.

APPLE JELLY

Apple jelly molded makes one of the nicest of desserts. Stew or bake the apples. If you wish the jelly to become a beautiful pink, add a touch of fruit red coloring. To one quart of sweetened hot sauce add two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin dissolved in cold water. Stir well, then pour into a wet mold and set to chill. When firm turn it out on a platter and garnish with whipped cream, squeezed through a pastry bag.—Ladies' World.

CHICKEN CHAIN

A reader of the Monitor gives the following chicken story as an actual happening in a suburb of Lincoln, Neb.

A resident of University place had two hens setting. The one that hatched out first had some good eggs that did not hatch, so these eggs were put under the other hen, and the first hen put into the coop with her chickens. In the meantime, other hens had been laying into the nest of the hen still setting, and when she started to hatch, there would be but one or two chickens hatch at a time. Every day the keeper would reach under the setting hen and take one or two chickens and put them with the hen in the coop. And every day the other hens were laying more eggs into the nest of the setting hen. This had continued week after week, and will only stop when the other hens are kept from laying in that nest.

WORTH KNOWING

A small pinch of carbonate of soda in the water in which cabbages are boiled preserves the color of the vegetable and lessens the unpleasant odor while boiling.

When sewing on the machine, if the thread breaks easily, soak spool and all in water for about two minutes. This rule applies to any quality of thread.

Olive oil is injured by being kept in the light. When used at the table it should be put in a dark colored bottle and removed to a cool, dark place immediately after the meal.

Stained enameled saucepans should be rubbed with coarse sand and lemon pulp and not cleaned with boiling soda water. After squeezing lemons, save the pulp for this purpose.—Racine Journal News.

SEEN IN SHOPS

Paper napkins with scalloped edges, with good-looking borders in green and white effects, are new and most effective.

Men's combination button sets come in small leather cases; an idea for the woman who is looking for something novel and convenient to put in her husband's dress suitcase.

Paper plates with roses painted thereon come with doilies and paper tablecloth to match, and are truly artistic.

Silver-plated casserole dishes are seen in the shops, and should be used by every practical housewife, as they save so much labor.—Pittsburgh Sun.

GOOD CAKE IS NOT GUESS WORK

Safest method is to measure materials

GOOD cake—to be good cake—must be made right. To have a fine grained cake flour must be sifted well and often, the baking powder, if used, being sifted the same number of times; the yolks of eggs beaten to a thick lemon colored cream. Add a pinch of salt to the whites (a very little salt keeps cake moist), and they are to be beaten only just long enough to break and form into a mass, just holding together, as egg whites beaten too stiff make cakes dry. Water will make a lighter cake than when milk is used. Good cake can be made without creaming the butter alone. Cut the butter into small pieces, add sugar and two tablespoonfuls of hot water and beat to a white, light cream. The hot water will help to cream sugar and butter very quickly, and this is where poor cake makers make a mistake, says a contributor to the San Francisco Call. They will not cream the sugar and butter well, thinking it a waste of time. The oven must not be too hot for any cake layer or loaf. Cake must not be put into a gas oven until the oven has stopped sweating, for sweating creates a steam from the oven that ruins a delicate cake or fine pastry. Baking delicate white cake needs a slower heat than where the yolks are used, and the stove must not be jarred at any time during the baking. Don't open the oven door for five minutes after the cake has been put in, and not then if you are certain of the heat. Open the door very gently and only a small space.

When baking layer cake grease the tin well with clarified butter. Don't use butter with salt left in as the cake will stick to the tins, the salt melting to water. Dust the tin well with flour, shaking flour that does not adhere to butter, but being sure every part of butter is well floured. Put an equal number of

even teaspoonfuls of the cake batter into each tin, so that the layers will be of a neat, uniform size when baked, which can be told by the cake falling away from the sides of the pans. Have a clean towel kept for that purpose; spread out on table; take cake from oven and with a light, sharp, quick rap of the edge of the tin on cloth the cake falls out easily, upside down. Let it remain so a few minutes, then turn the cake over, doing this every few minutes until the cake is cold and you will not have soggy layers. With a clean towel wipe out layer tin at once while hot, then wipe them clean. Let them cool, then put them away in a dry box where they keep clean. When using again wipe clean with dry towel before greasing. Cake tins should never be washed; then the trouble of cake sticking to pans is done away with.

Any cake made in the order given below will turn out good and keep fresh and moist a week and longer if kept in a tin box, but the box must be sweet and clean, as the cake will take on any stale odor quickly.

Cream, sugar and butter as told above; beat egg yolks and egg whites as stated; then beat yolks and whites together a few minutes. Sift flour and baking powder (if used) five times. Now beat in a quarter of the egg mixture to the creamed butter, then a quarter of the flour; then add a little of the water or the milk, and so on until all are mixed; then add flavoring and beat until very smooth. Don't rush to get it into oven, as it does not spoil to stand awhile. That idea has fallen by the wayside like a lot of other old-fashioned ways about cooking.

Be sure, unless you have a good memory and are a good cook, to have everything measured as recipe is given. All cups must be of uniform size—guess work won't do in good cake making.

COLONIAL FURNITURE GOOD

Handsome, useful and lasting.

COLONIAL furniture, after being in fashion for over 10 years, is apparently more sought after now than ever before. The question which confronts those who have houses or rooms to furnish is, "Will its popularity last?"

Yes, until some acceptable substitute offers itself. At present there is nothing of the kind in sight, says a writer for the Youth's Companion. The so-called art nouveau furniture has gained practically no footing in America at all. Mission furniture has found favor, it is true, but only for certain uses to which its simplicity commends it. It is not beautiful, nor even distinguished.

Almost the only choice that remains is between the colonial—either genuine antique pieces or good imitations—and a number of nondescript "styles," of which stamped leather and pressed wood, fringes and plush are the usual characteristics; although some furniture-makers have lately discovered the beauty of the Elizabethan or Jacobean chairs and tables, and have begun to reproduce them. There are several good reasons for preferring the colonial to anything else.

In the first place—it is serviceable. Those pieces which have survived the wear and tear of at least three generations are still strong, and there is no reason except violence or decay—and well-kept furniture should never decay—why a bureau or even a chair that has

lasted a hundred years should not last a hundred more.

In the second place, it is beautiful. Pieces pure in style are remarkably pleasing to the eye, and pieces of hybrid origin—the blended styles of the Georgian period—are usually made up of details that go well together. Whether a "swell front" bureau has claw feet or Hepplewhite legs or Sheraton posts seems to make no difference.

Again, colonial furniture is fitted to our houses. Generally speaking, American houses are not large. Into our chambers and living-rooms the delicate yet strong colonial furniture fits well.

Finally,—and this is a reason that counts,—it is historic.

Even if furniture-designers eventually develop something that can take the place of colonial furniture, no one who has true taste will regret that old family pieces have been brought down from the attic, repaired, and set up in the chambers and living-rooms which they originally adorned. Lovers of the beautiful will always admire colonial furniture, and antiquarians will always want it.

But if you have no old pieces of your own, and good old furniture is not to be found, or is too expensive, is it advisable to buy imitations? On the whole, yes. The serviceability ought to be nearly as great and the beauty is almost the same.

BEST DRESS FOR STOUT WOMAN

Some things that she should avoid

ALL stout women must avoid certain things; each stout woman can work out a plan of dressing herself. She must remember that if stripes are in fashion, as they are now, they are not for her; she must see to it that her wardrobe is clear of vivid colors, such as crimson, emerald green, hunter's pink; she must not indulge in any of the startling combinations which the world considers fashionable this season; not for her are the masses of dull black heaped against white masses.

She must pass by the offerings of gay shoes, such as patent leather, with white or gray tops, or magpie slippers with huge steel buckles, or any fashionable combination of slippers and hosiery that do not match. She must steel herself against the bowler hat, with its Molly Cottontail fantasia in front; she must avoid high-pointed crowns with bunches of trimming; she must not look at the belt that encircles the waist line proper, nor go in for a generous supply of Dutch necks in her blouses.

Not for her are the short, tight, slim walking skirts of satin, of crash, or of taffeta. She must know how to compromise between these and skirts that are gathered at the waist and have folds or ruffles dashed upon their surface with a careless hand. As for the bouffant panier—she should not recognize that it is back in fashion.

Even if the slim woman may hurl her taste or desires in the face of fashion and wear a skirt of one color and a blouse of another, which usually means a dark blue skirt and white lingerie blouse, the stout woman cannot do it. No matter what her purse or her inclination she must keep to one color line from chin to heel, writes Anne Rit-

tenhouse in the New York Times. This does not mean that she cannot combine colors in the building of one gown, but the foundation must be of the same fabric and the same color and not divided at the waist line into two parts.

The stout woman is not only acting intelligently, but with economy, when she refuses to wear this kind of costume. She saves money and looks better by wearing skirts that match her blouse, and if she cannot afford a constant succession of white wash skirts and white blouses, then she can choose one-piece gowns in colors that do not need constant washing.

Every woman should plan a style and try to make up her mind and stick to it, no matter what the allurements of new fashion and new ideas. This does not mean that she should dress differently from her neighbor and draw attention to herself because she wears things that are out of style and that the rest of the world has abandoned. There is always enough fashion to go round, and the stout woman can look immensely well by taking out of it what is best for her.

The things she must avoid are not essential to style; her aim must be to look her best, which is far more satisfying to herself and the public than to wear fashionable gowns that make her look her worst.

A wise plan is to look back over her mistakes and find out the reason why so many of her clothes were unbecoming, and look forward to the new purchases with a firm intention not to be betrayed into anything foolish and in-artistic.

The clean daily newspaper

is the newspaper for the home, no matter where that home may be.

That's why the Monitor is so widely read and so much appreciated in every home into which it goes. No lurid newspaper sensation, no exaggerated items, no criminal stories or scandalous accounts ever get into the Monitor. Only the real news of the world—the clean, worthwhile and informing events—is published by this newspaper. Clean and honest advertising, too, is a feature of the Monitor. This newspaper is just as anxious to have its advertising wholesome and reliable as it is to have its news columns authentic and acceptable to refined readers. In every way the Monitor is daily trying to improve its good qualities and to print the best kind of a newspaper possible. Get it and see for yourself.



2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

EVERYBODY DOES NOT KNOW

Some facts a Monitor reader has collected

HERE are a few things that everybody does not know, says a Monitor reader:

That a handful of dry salt dampened with turpentine will remove the brown stains from a porcelain bathtub.

That if a screw is thoroughly soaped it will go into the hardest wood without any trouble.

That if a broken washbowl is mended with cement, and then has a narrow strip of white linen painted with white paint laid evenly over the cracks on the outside of the bowl, it will hold boiling water, and will last for years.

That a leaky water pipe can be mended with a strip of painted cloth wound around over the leak first, and then a heavy cord wound over the entire length of the leak whereby to hold the cloth tight. This is also an easy way of repairing a garden hose.

That three or four soap or grocery boxes of the same size nailed together perpendicularly and painted, or covered with wall paper, or cretonne, make pretty places for country bedrooms or china closets for bungalows. Soap boxes with

the covers put on with hinges and covered with cretonne also make effective shoe cases and bathroom boxes.

That a good substitute for the beveled glass tops for bureaus and chiffoniers can be made from a sheet of window glass cut to fit the top and bound with passepartout binding. Lay the glass over plain silk, cretonne or a lace scarf and it gives the effect of the beveled top; which costs \$12, for about 80 cents.

An artistic method of making one pair of curtains drape two windows is to buy a pair of curtains with borders on both sides. Cut the bottom of the curtain to fit the window from the top to the middle and hang it on rings on the front rod of a double window rod. Divide the remainder of the curtain into two strips lengthwise, hem it and hang it from the rear rod with the borders in the center.

This device is not only economical but covers the window shade which is always ugly when it shows between curtains. This style of drapery is most effective when the curtains end at the bookcases for country bedrooms or china closets for bungalows. Soap boxes with

CHILDREN HAD FORMAL DINNERS

Thus they were trained in correct manners

ONE of the wisest women I ever knew, although I didn't realize it then, was a young mother who used to have state dinner parties for the children of her own family, regularly once a month.

No outsiders were invited on these occasions, and all the children were brought to the table.

The best linen, china and silver were used, and everything was served most punctiliously, and in an up-to-date manner, says a writer in Mothers Magazine. Unusual dishes were brought into the menu and great care was taken that each child should behave as he would in the presence of strangers, and not carelessly as he was sometimes inclined to do at home. At the time I thought Mrs. B. was foolish to take upon herself all this extra work and trouble, when her daily life seemed already full to overflowing and I told her so.

"Maybe I am foolish," she replied, "but I just won't have my children going out to other people's houses and staring at the pretty china and cut glass as though they had never seen such things; or using the wrong forks and spoons to their own embarrassment, or, still worse, taking a bath from the finger bowl, as I see some children do! No, indeed, they shall

have their experiences right here at home, and I think the comfort I get out of it in future years will make up to me fully for the extra effort it is costing me now."

And after all she is right. Example is stronger than precept, and although it costs us mothers extra time and trouble, it is the only way in rearing children, for preaching and practice, in order to accomplish anything, must go hand in hand.

GLOVE WISDOM

There are right and wrong ways of putting on gloves. The right way does not injure them; the wrong way weakens and tears the skin or fabric in a very short time, says the Ladies' World. Black kid gloves should be kept in a white paper or oiled paper. A black glove is a white skin painted. This paint will harden and dry if not properly cared for. All gloves should be kept away from salt or damp air as much as possible. They should be kept dry, but away from heat. Time and great care should be taken in putting them on the first time, so that the seams may not be stretched.

RAILROADS ANSWER
HIGHER PAY REQUEST

NEW YORK—The brief of the 52 railroads in the eastern territory in answer to the demands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for increased pay aggregating \$7,000,000 annually, has just been filed with the arbitration commission.

The brief for the railroads argues that standardization of rates of pay and rules of service is impracticable and inequitable, that railroad employees are better paid than labor in other occupations, that engineers as a class receive higher wages than any other class of railroad employees.

"Standardization as applied to wages," says Mr. Duncan, "should mean a definite rate of pay for a definitely prescribed amount of work of similar character."

"Unfortunately standardization means to trade unions a minimum rate of pay and as so interpreted is subject to the criticism that it fails to distinguish efficiency from inefficiency."

HOISTING ENGINEERS STRIKE

HAZLETON, Pa.—Claiming that the change from monthly wage to an eight-hour day basis was in effect a reduction, the hoisting engineers of G. B. Markle & Company collieries struck today and 300 miners were thrown out of employment.

CHILDREN ARE TO
HOLD PLAYGROUND
JOINT FIELD DAY

All the Brookline summer playground children will hold a joint field day at Franklin park, Dorchester, on Wednesday. Final exercises at the playgrounds in the town will be held on Friday, Sept. 6.

As J. Leonard Mason, supervisor of the Brookline playgrounds, has planned the joint field day, the children with their instructors will assemble at Brookline village Wednesday morning, where they will board special cars and go to Franklin field. At Franklin field a series of games will be played. After lunch the children will go to the zoo. An important part of the program will be the folk dancing. About 600 children will participate.

On Friday, Sept. 6, at the closing exercises, there will be folk dancing, games and gymnastic exhibitions.

TITANIC BENEFIT
FETE DUE TODAY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Mrs. John Hays Hammond's fete for the benefit of the women's Titanic memorial, is scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The fete will open with two scenes from "As You Like It," with Miss Edith Wynne Matthison appearing as Rosalind, William H. Harcourt as Orlando and Miss Olga Lingard as Celia. This will be followed by a pantomime of flowers, in which 14 girls will participate. Greek and Syrian dances by Miss Virginia Tanner and readings by Charles Raun Kennedy are other numbers on the program.

Society of the North Shore is taking a lively interest.

NEW DEAN OF B. U.
DUE TOMORROW

Homer Albers, a member of the Massachusetts bar, will on Sept. 3 take up his new duties as dean of the Boston University law school. Dean Albers has been spending the summer abroad and is due to arrive in this city tomorrow on the Franconia.

Mr. Albers succeeds Dr. Melville M. Bigelow, resigned, as the head of the law school.

There will be practically no change in the teaching staff. It was announced Sunday that former Chief Justice Emory of Maine would give the course in probate this winter and that Judge Robert J. Peasley of New Hampshire would repeat the course in domestic relations inaugurated last spring.

Y. M. C. A. TO TEACH
BOYS PRINTING.

NEW YORK—A class for boys and youths in practical printing on multi-graph machines will be opened on Sept. 1 by the educational department of the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

A practical printer, E. Dill Godfrey, has been placed in charge of the class as instructor.

Instruction will include a study of the various sizes and styles of type and how to use them to the best advantage, type make-ups and displays, colored printing, letter heads, business forms and the printing of booklets and pamphlets.

YACHTSMEN HAVE
DAY FOR LADIES

Members of the South Boston Yacht Club observed ladies' day Sunday, with 50 boats under sail. Between 9 and 10 a. m. all the yachts passed in review before Commodore John F. Burke, who originated the idea. All landed at Grape Island for luncheon.

About 100 boats of the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club of South Boston were used for the several hundred women. The outing was at Weymouth back river.

BAY STATE NEWS

MALDEN

Mayor George L. Farrell and members of the city council will make a trip by automobile to Springfield Thursday to inspect the motor fire apparatus in use there. Malden contemplates the purchase of additional motor apparatus and when the erection of the proposed new Central fire station is completed, practically all of the apparatus in the city will be of the motor type.

A meeting of both branches of the city council has been called for Sept. 3, when the regular session will be resumed. Among the first matters to be taken up are the erection of the proposed Central fire station, school appropriations and high pressure water service extension. A special meeting will probably be called for tomorrow night for drawing jurors.

LEXINGTON

The Rev. George W. Fuller, a resident of this town, occupied the pulpit at the Lexington First Baptist church Sunday forenoon.

The town has voted to ask the county commissioners at a hearing in the town hall to definitely define the lines of Maple street from Massachusetts avenue to Lowell street, and likewise Woburn street from Massachusetts avenue to the Woburn town line.

Lester Comley, Elmer Denham, Leo DeVeau, Chester Doe and Leon Burke are to spend this week at the cottage of Mrs. Thurston at Salisbury beach.

BROOKLINE

Edward W. Baker, town clerk, has arranged the following dates for registration of voters this fall: Day sessions will be held at town clerk's office on Sept. 21 from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and on Sept. 21 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Evening sessions will be held at the same place on Sept. 19 and 21 from 7:30 to 9 p. m. After the primaries sessions will be held during the day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Evening sessions will be held at the Devotion school, Harvard street, on Oct. 22 and at the town hall on Oct. 26.

ARLINGTON

Augustus F. Crowley, chairman of the Democratic town committee, has called a meeting for this week in Adelphi hall to formally organize a Democratic club in this town for carrying on the party's campaign work this fall before the state election in November. Mr. Crowley is the Democratic candidate from the twenty-ninth Middlesex representative district to the General Court.

The pulpit of the Arlington First Baptist church was occupied by the Rev. Ker Boyce Tupper of Philadelphia Sunday morning.

MELROSE

The park department will complete the laying of sidewalks along the Ell pond parkway this week. Grading of the baseball field and playground at the north-westerly end of the park then will be started. With its completion the park work at Ell pond will be ended.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen will be called for this week to draw jurors. The first regular meeting of the board will be held the first Monday evening in October.

WINCHESTER

A Progressive club is being formed in Winchester and a meeting for organization is to be held the latter part of the week. Andrew J. Solis is in charge of the formation of the league.

The park commission is planning to begin this month laying out the parkway which will replace the present Whittemore will property recently purchased by the town and to lay granolithic sidewalks along the Common to replace the concrete walks there.

MEDFORD

The Rev. P. L. Cobb of Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied the pulpit of the West Medford Baptist church Sunday. Services were resumed at the First Methodist church.

Work on the new building of the Medford Trust Company on High street, between the city hall annex and the Medford Savings bank, is progressing rapidly and the concrete flooring of the new structure is already in place.

QUINCY

A band concert was given at the foot of Big Blue Hill in the Blue Hill reservation Sunday afternoon.

The Quincy Patriot will observe its seventy-fifth anniversary Saturday by issuing a souvenir edition.

John Adams aerie, F. O. E., will have a field day at Squantum on Labor day.

REVERE

A pretty feature of the parades at the beach next week will be the large number of children who will take part each evening. Nearly all of the establishments along the boulevard have signified their intention of decorating elaborately.

EVERETT

Carl Wilmore of this city, a graduate of the local high school, is the composer of a new comic opera, "The Mardi Gras Ball."

New gas mains were laid last week in Hamilton, Florence and Appleton streets, a total length of 900 feet.

WEYMOUTH

The Weymouth Historical Society has voted to mark the site of the first known school house in town, and Howard H. Joy and Walter Bates have been selected to see that the work is done.

NEWTON

The playground commission is planning a series of tennis tournaments to be played off in the fall and has offered silver cups for the winners.

Classified Advertisements

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Henry Leach has always something interesting to say in the articles which he contributes to the various English papers and he has evidently been delving in golf history for he tells of a book in which are set forth various prizes which used to be given in some of the well-known British clubs. Among them we will find some similar to present day rewards of skill.

Personally I am of the opinion that cups or medals ought to be the form prizes should take. Of course if one goes a-pot-hunting one may get more of these than are convenient and may long for something useful. It is after all a personal matter of taste but some of the things do not seem appropriate, jewelry for instance. Every man to his taste, however. As Mr. Leach says in the Standard:

In the present time one often hears much grumbling against the form which the prizes take in the monthly and other competitions at golf clubs. Simple medals are popular with semi-sentimentalists, but very practical persons, especially those with homes and wives, are given to reflecting that bits of plate and cutlery would be better. In the old days their prizes, which were numerous, were of the most useful kind, though sometimes they did not seem to be quite appropriate to the game. In this volume competitions, prizes, and winners are set forth. Silver tea services, and field glasses, were frequently the rewards of victory, but here and there we find a writing desk, a copy of Shakespeare's works, a set of maps, a photographic

view of Balcarras house, and other items, being the prizes in the competitions of the most important clubs, such as Bruntsfield Links Allied Club and others of like eminence.

The Edinburgh Burgess Club (which, by the way, I am just reminded, still honors its old rule that every member when proposing a candidate for election must sign a declaration that the proposed new member will uphold the traditions of the game and has an adequate knowledge of the rules of golf as enforced at St. Andrews—the latter a most excellent provision—once golfed for "two beautiful courier bags, one for a lady and the other for a gentleman," while at another time they proceeded to Gullane to play for a job lot of prizes, the first of which was for the sum of £2 "or whatever the winner may choose of that value" (he might even keep the money and what about his amateurism then?), a barometer, a gold seal, a set of clubs and a hat. I looked diligently through the annual in the hope that I might find a competition in which a couple of rabbits were offered, but failed. There is great evidence in this little book that those ancients of the late medieval period of golf did know how to enjoy themselves, and often they took their game very seriously, as in the case of the St. Leonards Club, of which it is said in the book: "The above club, being composed of gentlemen whose principal object is exercise before breakfast, have no competitions of sufficient importance to be specially recorded."

All matches are played on Bruntsfield links, 12 holes, at 6:30 a. m.

ARTISTS OPEN
THEIR EXHIBIT
IN CONNECTICUT

NORWALK, Conn.—Five years ago a group of American artists gathered in Connecticut, choosing as a summer resort the picturesque site of Silvermine with its pretty rural surroundings. Every year, near the end of the season they give a free exhibition of their works, which has found favor more and more, among the connoisseurs and the public.

It began on Saturday this year and continues till Sept. 2.

BEACHES DRAW LARGE CROWDS

About 250,000 persons, it is estimated, visited Revere Beach Sunday, the largest crowd in five years. There were 3011 bathers. At Nantasket 150,000 walked over the sands. Unwaded of 75,000 went to Marine park, and 10,000 took a dip. The Charles river at Auburndale was thickly dotted with canoes, the paddlers enjoying the last band concert of the season off Fox island.

VACATION OVER,
CITY COUNCIL HAS
ROUTINE MEETING

The city councilors of Boston meet today for the first regular session since they voted themselves a holiday on July 8. Their recess has been interrupted a number of times by Mayor Fitzgerald, who has called special sessions.

Unless the mayor has something of importance to submit to the council the session this afternoon will not be a busy one. There is nothing held over for the councilors to consider and only the routine business will be transacted. It is expected they will adjourn for two weeks, as next Monday, the regular day of meeting, is a holiday.

MILLS TO REOPEN

ADAMS—The strike of weavers at the plant of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company was called off Saturday. The company's four mills, which have been shut down since the strike began Aug. 5, will reopen Tuesday.

EDUCATIONAL

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649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

BROOKLINE

BARGAIN, easy terms, 2-story house, 8 and 10 rooms and bath, heated by hot water, every convenience, every room sunny, tiled bath; 9000 ft. of land, best neighborhood, within 3 minutes' walk of Beacon st. Electric and Beaconfield station; near Runkle school; open daily, 9 to 5, for inspection. Apply on premises, 289 Tappan st., or H. W. TAYLOR, 34 State st., Boston.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
Furnished or Unfurnished
From 1 to 9 rooms, Back Bay, Beacon Hill and Coolidge Corner, Brookline; 2 and 3-room suites, 4 Walnut st.; entire second floor, 216 Newbury st.; 2 rooms with bath, 1233 Beacon st.; 4 rooms with bath, 1242 Beacon st.; 9 rooms and bath, 15 Centre st. Leases from Sept. 1st. Apply 12 Beacon st., Boston, H. 903.

ROOMS

BATH on every floor near State House, 35 Piney, elegant, cool rooms, large bay windows; tourists. Tel. H. 3534-5.

FURNISHED ROOMS, every convenience, \$5 per week, \$20 per month. COM-MONWEALTH BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 22822 Brookline.

NEWBURY ST. 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. E. B. 2187.

PUTNAM'S

258 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telegraph, postoffice, cafe. Tel. B. B. 172. Cuisine the finest.

ROOM TO LET to gentleman, in private family; nice location, tel. con. Apply after Aug. 25th at 108 St. Botolph st., suite 2.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 74—Excellent accommodations for tourists, private house near Fenway park; very clean rooms at moderate rates; two minutes to car line.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 76—Desirable rooms permanent or to tourists, at summer rates Tel. B. 5274-R.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—Beautiful large room, nicely furnished, facing the ocean; moderate rent; gentleman preferred. Tel. Wintthrop 70.

WITH ADVERTISERS

For more than half a century the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston has been a factor in preparing youths to enter upon a business life. In it originated some of the more important features now generally observed by schools of this character. Among them is that of individual teaching. Each pupil has a special course of study planned out for him and carefully adjusted to his personal requirements. This enables pupils to advance in accordance with their ability and application, and graduate at any time when they have passed their requirements. The demand from business houses for graduates of the school the past year has been the greatest in the school's history. The school does not follow a practice common to many schools, that of sending solicitors from house to house, seeking patronage. The school regards its record as its best reference.

The school was organized in the early sixties by Messrs. Bryant and Stratton, who gave it their name, and for the last 45 years has been successfully conducted by its principal, H. E. Hibbard.

In its new building, the school is removed from all surrounding influences which might distract the thought of pupils from their studies. Within the past few weeks the extension of Arlington street has been in progress. When this is completed the school building will be bounded by three streets, Boylston, Arlington and Providence, thus flooding every part of every school room with light and sunshine.

The school adheres to the calendar governing the regular academic institutions, the sessions being from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, with an attendance on Saturdays or in the evenings or during the summer.

CHAMBER MEMBERS TO PLAY

Baseball will be the center of attraction for members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Saturday, when teams picked from the married and the single members will meet at the Boston National league baseball grounds on Columbus avenue. The game is scheduled to be called at 3:30 p. m. The committee in charge of arrangements comprises C. O'Leary, C. J. Kelly and W. Campbell.

REAL ESTATE

BUNGALOWS
AT FRILLSWAY HEIGHTS, Melrose Hills—Clean, restricted American locality. Tel. or see owner, J. T. NOWELL, 42 Court st., Boston; 64 Nowell road, Melrose Hills.

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading sq. Tel. Office 123. Res. 185

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 233-5

TO LET or for sale—House on Addington rd., Brookline; hot-water heat, 4 fireplaces, gas and electricity; rent \$40. Address E. A. LELAND, Topsfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
Oxford 2580-L. Res. 142 Summer st., Malden. Malden Tel. 305-4.

Specialty Investment Properties
MRS. S. E. STEVENS & CO.
Real Estate, Mortgages
Insurance. Care of Estates
Special Commissioner.

605 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.
Member Woman's Board of Trade.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO
FOR SALE—Attractive home in Longwood, near station; 10-room house, lot 100x240 ft., abundant shade, shrubs, small fruit, lawn and garden; low price for quick sale. L. S. ROBERTS, 6372 Howard court, Tel. Long 362.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA
SMALL FARMS (1 to 10 acres); fruits, vegetables, poultry, alfalfa; 1 postal profits; beautiful home sites; splendid climate. WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN
\$8000 BUYS a modern duplex flat building (2-7 room flats) on Downer ave., within one block of Newberry hld., Milwaukee. G. M. CRUMP, Corona, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY—Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 70, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—Six-room house, all improvements, electric lights, heat, 25 minutes South station; \$21. Box 340, Needham, Mass.

LOANS—CHICAGO

WANTED—Management of Chicago real estate, selling and renting; mortgage loans. GORDON B. CHASE, 136 W. Lake st., Chicago.

STORES AND OFFICES

A FINE STORE
On Boylston st., near Arlington st., extends two stories into rear, splendid show window; rent reasonable. Apply ANTIQUE SHOP, 280 Boylston st., Boston. Phone H. 690.

STUDIOS

SUNNY Living room and business photo studio; chamber, also artists' improvements; rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 38A Boylston st., Phone B. B. 600

ROOMS—CHICAGO

DESIRABLE, well fur. front room; modern apt.; private family. 4453 Oakwood ave., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. Drexel 3022.

LAKE AVE. 4901—Neatly furnished rooms; breakfast if desired. Tel. Kenwood 2553.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

2c Each ANY BLADE SHARPENED 2c Each
Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Model W. Pope-Hartford, 5-passenger car, fully equipped, electric lights; dismountable rim, wind shield; has been driven but 600 miles; price \$2000. Address W. E. WALKER, 9 Arnoldale rd., Hartford, Conn.

INSURANCE

SAMUEL GRAHAM, 1063 Wabanah
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
115 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

TYPEWRITERS

RENT from the manufacturers—No. 3 Oliver Typewriters, THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 146 Congress st.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Home in refined family for well trained, intelligent boys, 15 and 16. Arlington or Newton preferred; terms must be moderate. Address MRS. L. T. BLAKE, 88 Mass. ave., Arlington, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BACK BAY, 130 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, cool rooms, with table board; \$7 up for the summer. Tel. B. B. 5157-M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MUNICIPAL GAS

MAINS PROPOSED

READING, Mass.—A petition will be circulated here asking for a special town meeting to act on the gas question again. Two new proposals, each similar, will form the basis of discussion. The Wakefield light plant, by vote of that town, declines to supply and distribute gas and make extensions here, but is willing to deliver gas at the town line if this town will do its own distributing.

A letter from the Malden & Melrose Gas Light Company, making a similar offer, has just come to the selectmen. Before this town sought a solution of the gas problem in Wakefield, the Malden & Melrose company also declined to go farther than delivery at the town line. Acceptance of either offer is regarded as adoption of municipal ownership and there has been a general sentiment that the local demand for gas does not warrant the expenditure of perhaps \$50,000 to lay mains and make other provision for distribution by home officials.

J. F. PLANT NAMED EXAMINER

COLUMBUS, O.—John F. Plant of Akron has been appointed a member of the state board of examiners for the term ending July 20, 1913, by Governor Harmon.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE—Large public stenographic business on the Pacific coast; includes shorthand school, multifarious department, commercial employment bureau and a good notarial business; opportunity for three persons to invest

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND WORKER wanted on celluloid novelties; must be experienced; steady; job for right man. H. F. FENNO, 110 W. Exchange, Providence, R. I.

ALL-ROUND mill and bench hand wanted. MASS. BUILDERS FINISH CO., 31 Ashbury st., Cambridge, Mass.

APPROPRIATE (dron work) in South Boston. \$5. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

APPROPRIATE (tailor) at Waltham. \$8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN in city. \$18-20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BARTER wanted at once; first-class, quick workman; permanent position; week; hotel shop. ADOLPHUS ODETT, Springfield, Vt.

BARTER, first-class wanted. Address O. DAIGNEAU, 270 W. 1st St., Springfield, Vt.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS at Everett. 20c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BLACKSMITH wanted; first-class blacksmith and horseshoer; good pay for right man. SHUMWAY & RILEY, Northampton, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, wagon work at Roxbury. \$10-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; experienced in both; permanent position with opportunity for advancement for man showing ability; must not mind isolation in mountains; state experience and reference of former employers. CHRYSTIE, ASBESTOS CORP., Lowell, Vt.

BOSS CARRIER wanted in western woolen mill having 100 sets in cards; new Appley feeds, Torrence automatic baling heads, new Bremford feeds, Barker feeders, etc. CHISHOLM, mgr. dept. skilled labor, 300 Atlantic st., Boston.

BOSS FISHIER wanted; practical, New England woolen mill; from loom to case; steady and reliable in every way; apply by letter only. FETTING, 400 Atlantic st., Boston.

BOY, ambitious, high school education; opportunity for advancement; salary to start \$4; first-class references required; apply by letter only. FETTING, 400 Atlantic st., Boston.

CABINET MAKER and finisher at Woburn. \$15-18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CABINET MAKERS wanted. DOANE & WILLIAM, 10, Holyoke, Mass.

CARPENTER wanted; good workman; must be temperate; also handy with tools and willing to work; accommodations furnished; references required. OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, Block Island, R. I.

CARPENTERS, jobbing work at South Boston. \$10-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CARPENTERS—On concrete forms at South Boston. \$10-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CARPENTERS—Finish work at Cambridge. \$10-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CASE MAKERS—Several grand case makers wanted; only first-class men; apply to Mr. J. C. WICKER & SON, 791 Tremont st., Boston.

CLOTHING SALESMAN, experienced, wanted; city references preferred; permanent position. BROWN, 144 Broadway, CO., 407-41 Washington st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (two-thirds) in city. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CUTTERS—(Upper leather), wanted on good fine shoes; good workman; union factory. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN at Newton. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

DEMAKER, good tool, 35-40c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

DRAFTSMAN with technical training and some experience, at Fitchburg. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ENGINEER—(24 c); middle-aged; 440 m.p.h. shop; good workman; good salary. Apply to BOURN-HADLEY CO., Templeton, Mass.

ERRAND BOY wanted; good place for right boy. M. HARRIS (tailor store), 68 Huntington av., Boston.

ERRAND BOYS wanted (two, American). W. WOODMAN, 1241 Center st., Newton, Center.

GASPIETER'S HELPER in Medford. \$1 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

HALF-TONE PHOTOGRAPHER; also finisher. BURNBANK ENGRAVING CO., Franklin st., Boston.

HANDY MAN—American (carpentering and painting); 25c hr. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

HOUSEHOLE CUTTER on women's shoes. MILLAR & WOLFER, Webster av., Chelsea, Mass.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, near Boston. \$12-15c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK, \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

LITHOGRAPH PRESS FEEDER in city. \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MILL-MAKING, near Boston. 25-27c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MACHINISTS (fitters) wanted. E. F. BLODGETT, Lowell Machine Shop, Lowell, Mass.

MAN wanted for chef's helper; one willing to wash dishes and mop floors; good opportunity to learn cooking; references. G. L. GLEASON, Halliwell House, Halliwell, Mass.

MEN wanted, familiar with fitting up work in ornamental iron shop. Apply by letter only. J. G. CORCORAN, 26 Main st., South Hamilton, Mass.

METAL WORKERS—Wanted, at the new STEVENSON plant, East Springfield, Mass., sheet metal workers, metal heaters and tinsmiths.

MILL HANDS and cabinet makers; good men only. MONMONS TABLE CO., Pennecook, N. H.

MILLWRIGHT-MACHINISTS in Cambridge. \$10-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WATCHMAKER wanted—Must be a workman with excellent references, gentlemanly, steady; job for right man. H. F. FENNO, 110 W. Exchange, Providence, R. I.

WEAVERS—Steady, fancy Knowles loom weavers can find one loom day work by applying by letter to DEVONSHIRE MILLS, 110 W. Exchange, Providence, R. I.

WEAVERS (fancy weavers), near Boston. \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK—Capable Protestant girl for general housework about Sept. 1; house with even rent; two in family; wages \$6. MRS. J. H. ALLEN, 291 W. 1st St., Melrose, Mass.; tel. 140-4. Wm. 1st St.

IRONER—in city institution; \$4 week board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

KITCHEN WOMAN in city institution; \$5 month, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Young lady of business wishes position as traveling companion desired; prices exchanged. MISS C. A. SULLIVAN, Walsenburg, Colorado.

ENGRAVER—Skilled laborer, bureau engraving, Washington, will exchange position for \$500 or \$600 place west of Mississippi river. ETHEL C. WILSON, 113 11th st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNNESS, companion—Refined, educated young lady wishes position; musical and literary branches taught; prefer travel; best references. IRMA M. GORDON, Hotel, Cherryvale, Kan.

Stell Hotel, Cherryvale, Kan.

SOUTHERN STATE
HELP WANTED—FEMALE
ASSISTANT—Woman wanted to care infant and 2 little girls. Address **HERBERT M. BECK, 808 First National Bldg., Ft. Smith, Ark.**
TEACHER—Young lady wanted to teach in a nice plantation; one capable of teaching

MASKELL, Yemassee, S. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
ARTIST wants position to do port-
 rait or copying in oil. E. TROXEL,
 New Jersey av. N. W., Washington.
CHAUFFEUR (white), expert driv-
 ing to country, go anywhere; compet-
 ent mailman, experienced high-grade car-
 ter references; reliable; licensed Mass.
 and Florida. HAROLD C. HALL,
 1124 Florida av., Tampa, Fla.

CLERICAL.—Young man with experience and good record wishes position as shipping clerk or general clerical work.

FOREMAN—Position wanted by married man with excellent training and experience. References available. Write to J. H. E. CALDWELL, Box 114, Belton, S. C.

1912. Address: E. M. PEARSON, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
ENGRAVER—Skilled laborer, bureau

aving, Washington, will exchange \$5000 for \$500 or \$600 place west
Mississippi river. **ETHEL C. WHITE**

11th st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SALESWOMAN (traveling). all race
 employed, desires position as representa-
 tive of side line. **MRS. H. J. STROTHER**
 Culpeper, Va.

SECRETARY—Mature woman who has
 read and studied and traveled much, a
 woman who has had the best social and edu-
 cational advantages, desires position as so-
 cial secretary or companion with literary per-
 son, to read aloud or do research work.

position as teacher of child needing special care; references required and given. MARY RAMSENE care Judge Montgo

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
~~~~~  
GARDENER wishes employment: exp

SALESMAN, experienced on clothes for men and women on credit; also in taking orders in planting vegetables, cultivating lawns, caring for lawns; general attention to grounds, etc. JOHN F MORGAN, Pasadena, Cal.

unected. ALFRED I. FRIEND, 23  
along ay. Los Angeles, Cal.

**TRAVELING SALESMAN**, traveling from New York to Pacific coast, with standard line of goods, wishes position as representative of additional line saleable to furniture and stores. **BENJAMIN E. DEVOY**, Jr., 133 Brighton ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

roadway, San Francisco, Cal. 2

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**COMPANION**—An intelligent, refined lady desires position as companion and helper in home, or to elderly lady. **MRS. A. WEILL**, 518 Marion st., apartment 1, Seattle, Wash. 3

**DRESSMAKER** of experience wishes employment in San Francisco. **MISS W. MILLER**, Corte Madera, Cal. 3

**DRESSMAKER**, thoroughly experienced

first-class work, tailored suits and even gowns, wants employment. MRS. FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1518 Nob. Bldg.

Seattle, Wash. 2  
 PIANIST, experienced, wants position  
 life coast; has good library orchestra  
 work; salary reasonable; will accept other  
 work than music. MISS CAMPBELL, 43  
 Princeton st., Gary, Ind. 3  
 PIANIST desires position as teacher in  
 conservatory or as accompanist; consider-  
 able experience. ALICE BALE, Saticoy  
 3

ENOGRAPHER, competent and familiar with office work; 5 years' experience. LAURA A. MOORE, Seattle; telephone 2-1111.

STUDENT at University of Washington  
desires employment that will enable him  
to earn way through college. JOSEPH  
E. O. JOHNSON, 1635 Queen Anne av  
D. Seattle, Wash.

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**CANADA — FOREIGN**  
**HELP WANTED—MALE**

ARM HAND wanted, thoroughly experienced: state age and wages wanted. In

**HAMERLEY**, Balmossie, Luxembourg  
O. Saskatchewan, Can. 2  
**FEWARD**—Smart business man, first  
manager (married), wants post, estate  
Institution. **LEONARD HARRISON**  
wood, Upper Marlboro rd., St. Albans  
ford, Eng. 3

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**CRITIC**—Experienced, Paris correspondent to leading London daily; musical critic, aviation expert, also secre-

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**  
**COMPANION-ATTENDANT**, experienced, in any position with lady or child need.

special care; no objection to South or  
at; references exchanged. MISS ANNA  
POTTER, 250 Talbot st., St. Thomas.

**LADY** (trained) desires post British  
Swedish drill mistress or position of  
responsibility. MISS HOOD, 10A Queens-  
ry St., Edinburgh, Scot.

**LAD**—Lady will recommend useful  
dressmaker, needlewoman, know-  
ledge of housekeeping, plain cooking, ac-  
counts. MISS LUCY BOWELL, 54 Lion-  
gates, Twickenham, Eng.



## ABUSE BY ANY NAME IS BAD LANGUAGE AND MEANS ATTACK

Writer Says Even Sort Permitted by Police Is Unintelligent Tool of the Man of No Humor

### IT IS A VAIN WEAPON

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WHEN men violently disagree with some one's opinions or acts, when they disapprove of him highly and are very anxious that their views should be received by a counterbalancing majority, they are very apt to indulge in abuse. They do not call it by that name usually; abuse is always the other man's bad language; their own is criticism or argument or even "forceful" criticism, and they have been known to mistake the vehicle of their desire and name it refutation. If all the refutations that clutter our attention were really such, life would be blocked with the ruins of burst syllogisms. But fortunately for the gaudy of nations there are a good many refuters that are strong family resemblances to plain abuse. Let us not be too grand about it and confess at once that the carnal man takes a great deal of comfort in bad language; we do not mean those terse, propulsive epithets that under a strict system of public order sometimes stand one in about three shillings apiece. No, these are the explosions of untrained thought, mere fatuous bumble-bees of crude talk, that we may leave hanging about in the negligible hinterland.

There is another sort of abuse, much more seemingly respectable and smug that may be indulged in without any collisions with the police or the more refined processes of the law of libel; it is that which causes pages to erupt

with print when one gentleman very much disagrees with another's opinions and wishes to dispose of their further currency. For an hundred columns of this we get one quarter column of dispassionate reasoning and statement of fact and a corresponding interference with the reader's right to form a just, that is, a correct conclusion. He is able to look out for himself? He is nothing of the sort many times, and will have but learned a lesson in this nonsense of futile attack.

We have to admit that personally we have found some abuse to be extremely artistic, in so far as amusement without superficial strokes was given us that read, but after all we should shrink at praise for a bad job well done, it is rather a dreadful reward and "art for art's sake" is a doubtful maxim. Above all, what does abuse accomplish and is it not abuse when this or that figure is attacked in language that simply is not technically violent? The reader may choose any term out of a vocabulary that he thinks has warlike properties, some word or phrase that leaves no doubt, and compare it with a more verbose expression of disapproval to the effect that although Blank is a man and a brother (the admission required by statute) he nevertheless is without the power of veracity, has an intellect that would shame any intelligent man and is forever occupied in the congenial occupation of deceiving. Is there any essential difference between the two ideas so far as dignity goes and is the second really any more convincing than the first? At first it is a little more likely to impress, because it is larger and more "reticulated," it makes a false appeal to the hearer's reason, but when the ripple of words has subsided, one fact generally emerges—somebody has been attacked.

The apprentices of civilization instinctively cry "Clubs." The "barbarians" of the Greek, the "pagans" of the

Roman, the "half-brick" of the witty Bostonian, the "count" and "dear boy" of the newspaper humorists, are all evolved from the same idea, the same flint axe that the cave man chipped for the stranger's reception. Neolithic differs with neolithic and they attack each other; twentieth century objects to twentieth century's ideas on protective tariffs and the criticism flows out column after column. From the days of the mammoth to those of the aeroplane who has ever been convinced by such methods? Not long ago it was well pointed out in the columns of a newspaper that to attack and abuse indiscriminately a candidate would not help the cause of those that thought him mistaken and would more likely help the candidate and those supporting him. This was sound good sense and showed that, if we reflect, the inartistic and ineffective side of abuse and mere vilifying becomes apparent. It is, as this writer to whom we refer pointed out, a tactical mistake, and to that we add that it is weak, because mere assertion in the long run is bound to contrast with fact. Aside from loftier considerations that must guide, abuse is too violent, it represents too much expenditure of force and its effects are too temporary.

There is no danger that criticism that is deserved, that combating wrong of that always and everywhere insisting on justice should ever be relaxed. On the contrary, there is nothing more effective than the statement of a fact in sober and courageous fashion. Abuse, however, has nothing to do with facts; it is the means used by some to have the facts appear as they would have them and for this reason it seems so easy and is welcomed.

Above all, abuse is the unintelligent tool of the man that has no humor; how heavy the acid torrents that forever flow from the cave man's descendants that have learned to write, the innocent public that reads them can tell. To call names and brandish adjectives over the head of those with whom we may not agree, will never do the work. The probability is that for a long time in the world's history abuse has aroused

more sympathy for the abused than has always been realized; in this century when enlightenment is somewhat greater and ought to increase it cannot be but that this same sympathy will be aroused in like cases and probably with more intelligible expression. If a man is wrong, he should be exposed, the false process in his reasoning should be laid bare, but this is seldom done when his opponents punish him with the welcome armor of abuse.

## CEMENT IMPORTS ARE INCREASED BY DUTY REMISSION

OTTAWA, Ont.—The action of the government in granting a rebate of one half of the duty on cement has evidently been availed of extensively by consumers, judging by the volume of importations, principally from the United States.

In July of last year the imports were 55,000 hundredweight and the value \$36,430. In July of this year, with the rebate applying, the volume jumped to 93,920 hundredweight and the value to \$38,165.

In June there was an increase of 202 per cent and last month, by the figures just issued, it had grown to about 900 per cent. The term of remission expires on Oct. 31, and the extent to which it has been availed causes wonder in some quarters as to whether the old order will be re-established. Many incline to the view that it may not be, but the matter has not been considered in any way by the government as yet.

WASHINGTON.—Rail invited the United States to send astronomers to witness the total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible from Rio de Janeiro Oct. 10. The invitation came through American Ambassador Morgan there. The government will not send any of its representatives from the naval observatory, but it is understood that several of the private observatories will be represented.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—When this paper was urging reform in the market methods in Indianapolis, attention was called to the comparatively lower prices that prevailed in Boston. It was noted that Boston's markets, particularly that in the shadow of Faneuil Hall, were far in advance of those in this city and that the Boston management tended toward bringing producer and consumer closer together with a consequent reduction in prices. The beef packers have been telling New England folk that the high price of beef is due to the scarcity of grains. Hence it would follow that when the present heavy crops are harvested there should be a reduction in meat prices. But Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, has little faith in the general explanation. Mr. Fitzgerald advised families to buy less meat and in that manner try to ease the market. There has been a falling off in retail purchases. Following this it is proposed to establish a municipal market, where vegetables, fruits and provisions of various kinds may be sold. . . . If Boston, a city of 500,000 or more people, can do it, why can not Indianapolis with only 250,000 population? It could be done here as well as, and doubtless better, than in Boston. The process of market reform is slow, but it is also satisfactory. Out of the tribulation of rising quotations we as a people are learning to be more economical, we are beginning to appreciate the virtue of saving, and we are also recognizing public rights as separate from private interests.

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The American professional baseball player has one supreme advantage over the American actor, or painter, or sculptor, or musician. This is the advantage of enthusiastic support and intelligent criticism from a great public. The baseball player does

not have to educate his public. It is educated already. It every great game, thousands of spectators know the game almost as well as do the players. Each player performs in the presence of thousands who can tell in an instant whether he is doing his work right or not. He performs in the presence of thousands who know everything he has done during the season. If he does some peculiarly brilliant bit of playing, he gets a personal, discriminating, understanding applause which brings out the best there is in a man. When we have a public that understands art and music and drama as our "fans" understand baseball, we may have artists and musicians and actors and playwrights equal to the pitchers and fielders and "pinch hitters" we produce today.

BANGOR COMMERCIAL.—It is pointed out by those interested in waterway improvements, that Canada has a vital interest in the intracoastal canal project, since the completion of the Lake Champlain-Hudson river valley branch of the New York state barge canal two years hence will form direct connections by canal between New York and other Atlantic coast ports and such cities as Montreal and Quebec, Canada. A large firm that has interested itself in the waterway movement for years, declares that with the completion of this branch they will ship annually 1,000,000 tons of ore from Canada over this waterway to New York, where it will have to be reshipped by rail to points along the Atlantic coast, unless the projected intracoastal project is finally completed.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—If you have invested in farm land you have probably been advised that additional investments are desirable. Assuming that the returns of the first season are not all that you had hoped for, you must have had this bit of wisdom thrown at you: "You can't expect to take any-

## SIX LINES TO OWN THE DENVER UNION STATION

DENVER, Col.—The six terminal lines which will own the new Union depot property have completed arrangements for the purchase of 176,000 square feet of land, valued at approximately \$1,000,000 to be added to the present property of the depot company, says the Denver Times.

This land will be transferred to the Denver Terminal Railway Company when that company succeeds the present organization as owner of the depot property. The agreements between the owning companies under which the depot will be operated have been finished and are now in the hands of the printers. When ready they will be forwarded to A. L. Mohler, president of the Union Pacific and chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Mohler then will call a meeting of the presidents of the six owning roads to take up the final details of the reorganization.

thing out unless you put something in." This intensive thought is overworked by promoters of land schemes that have not turned out well, and like all generalizations it needs to be applied with an eye to particulars. Your "put in" may be wasted in worthless land, or, granting that there might be an improvement through judicious expenditures, your methods may be wrong and you might accomplish more with half the outgo. There is a right way of going at the business, and the report from Urbana concerning the wheat yield on the Illinois experiment fields under the direction of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins shows what may be accomplished through an intelligent study of conditions. By mixing intelligent labor with fertilizer the yield was increased from 14.4 to 28.9 bushels to the acre, or just about double. That is to say, experiment and study pointed to phosphorus as a particularly effective agent in soil enrichment, and phosphorus brought the returns indicated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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| <b>ACCOUNT BOOKS</b><br>BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER Phone Richmond 1492    | <b>GROCERS</b><br>YOU GET QUALITY AT CORB. ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.                                                                                                   | <b>CUTLERY AND HARDWARE</b><br>LAWN Mowers, Rakes, Screens and Secures. Complete line of Lawn Furniture. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.                                                                     | <b>GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS</b><br>BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer GOWNS, BLOUSES, WRAPS, ETC. 3312 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago Phone Douglas 4091                                                             | <b>CLOTHING</b><br>WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE We Specialize in \$20 and \$25 Suits. Inspection solicited. 331 Riverside                                           | <b>TAILORING</b><br>NUNSEN LADIES' TAILORING CO. Gowns, Suits, Wraps. Phone 5158. McManus Bldg., Davenport, Iowa                                                     | <b>HAIR DRESSING</b><br>MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1384 Second Ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.                                                                            |
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# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## CANADIAN PACIFIC'S REPORT FAVORABLE EXHIBIT FOR YEAR

Balance Available for Dividends on Common Stock Outstanding Equal Almost to Twenty Per Cent, Making a Big Gain Over Previous Fiscal Period

The pamphlet report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 last has been issued. The preliminary income account was published recently.

Complete details are now at hand and the following table presents the detailed figures of operation in comparison with the previous year, beginning with the balance available for dividends, the other figures of income being exactly the same as those already published.

|                        | 1912         | 1911        |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Balance for dividends  | \$2,752,734  | \$6,025,945 |
| Preferred dividends    | 2,392,255    | 2,392,255   |
| Balance for common     | \$360,479    | \$5,633,690 |
| Special income         | 5,158,583    | 111,729     |
| Total bal. for com.    | \$5,519,062  | \$5,799,409 |
| Common divs. 7%        | 12,980,000   | 12,980,000  |
| Balance                | \$22,719,104 | \$5,799,409 |
| Com. div. paid         | 2,400,000    | 150,000     |
| Special income         | \$17,319,104 | \$5,649,409 |
| Balance                | \$17,319,104 | \$5,649,409 |
| Transferred to bal. of |              |             |
| Int. from land sur.    |              |             |
| Plus June 30, 1910     |              | \$1,555,349 |
| Surplus                | \$17,319,104 | \$7,204,758 |

The foregoing balance available for the common stock is equal to 19.62 per cent on \$180,000,000 outstanding common stock of the company, as compared with 16.40 per cent in the year previous, 16.04 per cent earned on \$180,000,000 in 1910 and 8.56 per cent in 1909.

The report states that the working expenses for the year amounted to 64.89 per cent of gross earnings, compared with 64.77 per cent in the year previous. Four per cent consolidated debenture stock to the amount of \$2,252,516 was created and sold, and of the proceeds the sum of \$2,481,592 was applied to the construction of authorized branch lines; \$200,000 was used for acquisition of steamships for Pacific coast service; \$250,000 was used to acquire a like amount of the company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds; and the balance, \$465,924, was devoted to the acquisition of the bonds of other railroad companies whose lines constitute a portion of the system. Four per cent preference stock to the amount of \$1,976,390 was sold, the proceeds being used to meet capital expenditures. The company's guarantee of interest was increased on 4 per cent consolidated bonds of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Seattle, St. Louis and Northern Pacific, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific, to the amount of \$1,320,000 issued and sold to cover the cost of 76 miles of railway added to that company's system.

During the year 669,639 acres of agricultural land were sold for \$10,710,143, being an average of \$15.99 per acre. Included in this area there were 3270 acres of irrigated lands which brought \$44.25 per acre, so that the average price of the balance was \$15.85 per acre. A year

ago the company sold 650,874 acres for \$9,558,427, being an average of \$14.60 per acre. Included in this area were 19,007 acres of irrigated land which brought \$33.63 per acre, so that the average price of the balance of the land was \$14.11 per acre.

The report calls attention to various improvements and new additions that are contemplated for the current fiscal period, stating that the stockholders will be asked to sanction the issue of 4 per cent debenture stock to meet the expenditures thus necessitated.

The report states that the amounts appropriated for new works, exclusive for railroad construction during the last fiscal year were abnormally large. For the enlargements of terminals, additional buildings, shops, second tracks, sidings and improvements of every variety was \$30,000,000, and to be expended for locomotives, cars, etc., \$25,750,000. Most of these works cannot be completed within the season with the limited amount of labor available, but no effort is being spared to meet the convenience of the public and strengthen the position of the company. Canadian manufacturers of freight cars, the report states, are very much behind in their deliveries, but they promise to do better and there is little doubt that all of the equipment ordered abroad will be forwarded according to contract.

The report says: "Your land in British Columbia secured by the construction of the Columbia and Western and British Columbia Southern Railways, by lapse of time and judgment of the court, had become subject to taxation. Of the lands in these grants, 434,696 acres were sold during the past 12 years at an average net price of \$1.77 per acre. As these constituted the most accessible of the lands, and the remainder were so situated that they would necessarily be very slow of sale, your directors decided after negotiations, covering a considerable period, to reconvey to the government of the province of British Columbia, the unsold portion of these two land grants, excepting an area of 543,406 acres, reserved by the company to meet its timber and the requirements at the price of 40 cents per acre. This will enable the provincial authorities to encourage settlers to take up on very easy terms such of the lands as may be of use and the company will be relieved from the cost of administration and from the payment of rather heavy annual taxes."

The report states that about 25,000 acres of land on Vancouver island has been sold yielding \$3,364,000.

The balance sheet, as of June 30 last, shows cash on hand amounting to \$33,628,810 and a profit and loss surplus of \$72,885,068.

## EARNINGS OF TRAMWAYS CO.

The first report of the Montreal Tramways Company, covering the period from Oct. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, shows that the company has conducted operations since its organization on a profitable basis. For nine months the company earned more than \$4,500,000 gross, over \$1,700,000 net and about \$350,000 surplus over charges. There was also charged off for contingent account \$150,000, so that the surplus carried to profit and loss for the 12 months was \$207,066.

Expenses for the nine months consumed 60.13 per cent of gross revenues, so that there was nearly 40 per cent of gross left to care for charges and other deductions. The number of passengers carried was 104,458,990, and car earnings per passenger were 4.06 cents. As a result of the issuance of 30,947,315 transfers, however, the car earnings per passenger for the total carried was only 3.04 cents.

According to the balance sheet, as of June 30 last, the company had total current assets of about \$1,700,000 and current liabilities of some \$1,300,000, leaving a net working balance of about \$400,000. The profit and loss surplus on the same date was \$207,066, contingent account amounted to \$127,648 and special capital reserves totaled \$576,330. Among the company's assets are shown \$495,000 in investments.

The Montreal Street Railway Company which is owned by the Montreal Tramways Company has enjoyed an enviable record since its organization several years ago. The company has not issued a monthly report of earnings since March last, but the returns up to that time indicated satisfactory improvement over the previous year for the corresponding period. Earnings for the six months ended March 31 were equal to 7.03 per cent on the outstanding capital stock or at the annual rate of a little over 14 per cent.

### ALLIS-CHALMERS

DULUTH—Contracts aggregating nearly \$1,000,000 have been let the past week to Allis-Chalmers for blooming mill equipment for United States Steel plant, to be delivered within eight months. Another \$1,000,000 of contracts for cranes and electrical hoists were let during last two weeks.

### BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany: Cash in hand increased 10,403,000 marks.

## RAILROAD BONDS CLOSE TO LOWEST PRICES FOR YEAR

Investors Seeking Higher Yield Looking to Preferred Shares, Many of Which Have Advanced in Market

### A WEEK'S RESULTS

NEW YORK—Deals in railway and other bonds on the stock exchange last week showed a further contraction and on Wednesday the day's record was only a trifle over \$1,000,000—to be precise, \$1,196,000. This was about one third less active than in either of the two preceding days and was \$1,500,000 smaller than in the same day of last week.

The aggregate trading for the year so far is about \$65,000,000 smaller than in the corresponding period a year ago. The characteristics of the bond market have not changed. There is a continued disposition on the part of investors to liquidate securities paying 4 to 5 per cent and replacing them with preferred stocks which return from 6 per cent upward. There is admittedly a considerable number of such stocks which are reasonably safe. Brokers anxious to stimulate business are in many cases advising their customers to follow this policy; but strict conservatives will continue to criticize the movement, which is at the expense of the old-time solid bonds.

The foregoing statement explains largely why a large number of the most prominent railroad bonds are at about the low price of the year. These include Burlington joint 4s, and four other issues, Chicago & Northwestern (three issues), Atchafalaya adjustments, Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, Denver & Rio Grande improvement 4s, Lake Shore debenture 4s, New York Central general 3 1/2s, Lake Shore collateral 3 1/2s, New Haven debenture 4s, Northern Pacific first 4s, Reading first 4s, St. Louis & San Francisco 5s, Southern Pacific collateral and refunding 4s, Western Maryland 4s, Southern Railway 5s, Union Pacific 4s, and West Shore 4s.

These declines at times were coincident with sharp advances in some of the stocks of the respective companies. The general situation bearing upon the international investment markets was variously influenced by a recurrence of stiffness in money in Berlin involving heavy exports of gold to that capital from London. Another consideration was an exceptionally heavy turn against the local banks causing a loss on sub-treasury operations of over \$9,000,000, and less favorable international trade figures for the week. Prominent capitalists privately expressed their dissatisfaction over the continued hostility of the interstate commerce commission in the matter of railway freight rates and the increasing burden of federal and state taxation upon the railroads and other properties. The weather continued mainly favorable for the growing crops, particularly in the corn and cotton belts. As the days go by political considerations are becoming more of an influence causing an uncertain attitude by some of the largest investors.

Purchasers in the home market for investments were said to be progressing on a fair scale in London until the stiffening in discounts at that center. Sept. 1 interest and dividend disbursements are estimated at \$108,000,000, against \$94,000,000 last year, an increase of \$14,000,000. The disbursements include \$3,240,000 on New York city bonds and \$3,760,000 on other city and state bonds.

A feature of the bond market was irregularity followed by a reaction in New York railway adjustment 5s.

In relation to the diversion of interest by investors from low-paying high-class railway and other bonds, it is stated that the movement in the higher-class preferred stocks of our railroads and industrial corporations is larger than is generally understood, and furthermore investors abroad are purchasing our preferred stocks with the proceeds of sales of unprofitable holdings in consols and other foreign issues. A great deal of this buying is done privately, the securities being placed directly by bankers on orders from foreign correspondents. In making these purchases the agent of the foreign buyer is influenced, of course, by the dividend paying record and earning power of the respective properties. There, undoubtedly, has been for some time past careful figuring regarding the effect of the increasing imposition of taxes, both state and federal, and the continued restrictions placed upon the adjustment of freight and passenger rates by the interstate commerce commission in diminishing the ability of corporations to maintain existing dividend rates.

As the railroads confessedly are unable in existing financial circumstances to place any permanent investments, the inference is drawn in some cases that net earnings will be unfavorably affected by necessary payments for new equipment and other facilities either out of earnings or through the issue of short-term notes at comparatively high rates.

Toward the end of the week the reactionary movement in stocks was reflected in the bond market. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s lost almost a point on Thurs-

## CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Levins & Sargent Company, Lynn, footwear, \$75,000; George H. Levins, Walter E. Sargent, August Fallon.

U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Company of Boston, Boston and New York, \$50,000; Judson J. Whitehead, Frank P. Estabrook, Raymond T. Sewall.

Springfield Cooperative Society, \$25,000; Maxim O. Frencier, Denis O. Guvay, Archie Bedrossiano, Adelard L. Laflamme.

Charles May & Son Company, Boston, jewelers, \$28,000; Charles May, William May, W. Stanley Campbell.

William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, department store, \$4,000,000; Edward A. Filene, Abraham Lincoln Filene, Thomas C. Cory, Edward J. Frost, Louis E. Kirstein, John R. Simpson, Margaret E. Murray, Katherine E. Coakley.

General Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Lynn, \$30,000; Jesse Coates, Matthew M. Merritt, William E. De Wolfe.

Universal Guage Company, Ltd., Boston, \$25,000; John MacGregor, Murray Winter, Harry B. Eaton, Lucius F. Arnold, John H. Marsh.

Commonwealth Gas & Electric Corporation, Boston, \$10,000; Josiah Q. Bennett, Alonzo F. Weeks, Elihu G. Loomis, Bowen Tufts, Paul B. Webber.

A. C. Hosmer Company, Leominster, stationery, \$8,000; Allen C. Hosmer, Sidney E. B. Elizabeth H. Rowley.

Essex Home Building Company, Lynn, \$10,000; Charles J. Goldman, Wilbert A. Bishop.

Tyler Brothers Corporation, Boston automobiles, \$100,000; Frank J. Tyler, Lucius S. Tyler, John M. Gibbs.

Standard Auto Supply Company, Boston, \$100,000; Michael F. Cullinney, Edith W. Shepherd.

Colonial Operating Company, Boston, lumber, \$175,000; Mitchell Ward, Everett W. Crawford, Fred A. Beale.

Rescue Mission Wood & Coal Yard, Inc., Boston, \$7,000; Merrill F. Hubbard, Raymond T. Sewall.

United Wholesale Company, Boston, brokers, \$50,000; J. Alfred Anderson, William H. Peterson, Hugh A. Carney.

Lane & Co. Corporation, Boston, farm products, \$10,000; John J. Lane, Michael F. Lane, Harry W. Lane.

Fepway Garage Company, Boston, \$250,000; Josiah C. Cannon, Chester W. Engel.

Harley Company, Springfield, garage and engineers, \$50,000; Leon J. Harley, Leon J. Harley, Jr., Thomas B. Juvess, Jr., North Adams Machine Brush Company, \$7,500; Thomas Hewitt, J. Andrew Clegg, Fred C. Severance.

Atlantic-Amusement Company, Boston, \$10,000; Charles N. Grant, Godfrey Priester, William E. Waterhouse.

Shoe Buyers

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Bloomington, Ill.—W. Fahey; U. S. Chicago—P. J. Juss and W. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.

Columbia, S. C.—J. B. Meyer; Essex, Mass.—H. D. Michaelson; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—C. L. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; Brun.

Florence, S. C.—I. Silverman; Essex, N. O.—L. L. Kohlman of I. Kohlman & Co.; Adams.

San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. Spartanburg, S. C.—Abe Goldberg; Essex.

Spartanburg, S. C.—H. Ougust; Essex, N. O.—L. L. Kohlman of I. Kohlman & Co.; Adams.

Wilmington, N. C.—L. McMillan; Essex, N. O.—C. G. L. Maggett; U. S. Wilson, N. C.—J. T. Fulghum; U. S. Winston-Salem, N. C.—R. F. Fletcher; U. S.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—R. F. Fletcher; U. S. and J. W. Jenkins; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Arthur T. Porter, U. S.

SOUTHERN IRON MARKET IS FIRM

BIRMINGHAM—Alabama iron is firm at \$12 minimum for No. 2 foundry, and a rise at any time is anticipated. Iron makers, for the first time in history, do not seem especially anxious for the increase, making no apparent endeavor to bolster the market.

Alabama users of iron are largely taking care of the output; the outside consumer must pay the price which the home man is forced to pay, and competitive points will not secure Alabama metal under the price obtained at home.

## INDICATIONS OF EARLY ACTIVITY IN LUMBER TRADE

Demand Now Fairly Good and Prospects Are for Considerable Business During Approaching Fall Months

### WHOLESALE PRICES

There are unmistakable indications of an early improvement in the lumber industry. The demand is fairly good and prices continue firm. The building lines are coming into better request and the prospects are for considerable activity from now on until the beginning of winter. Dealers are in a cheerful frame of mind.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber eight to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.25@24.50; 9-inch, \$25.25@25.50; 10-inch, \$26.25@26.50; 11 or 12-inch, \$27.25@27.50.

Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x3, \$21@21.50; 2x5, \$23@23.50; 2x6, \$24@24.50; 2x8, \$25@25.50; 2x10, \$26.50@27; 2x12, \$27.50.

Spruce cov. boards, 5 and up, \$21@21.50.

Matched spruce boards, \$23@23.50. Hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22.50@23.

Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$21@21.50.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, \$3.00@4; clears, \$3.60@3.75.

Laths, spruce, 1 1/2-inch, \$4.10@4.15; 1 1/4-inch, \$3.75@3.85.

Clapboards, spruce, 4 feet extras, \$30@32; clears, \$48@50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Arkansas and long leaf pine, partition B and better—3/4@3/4 1/4, \$28@29; flooring edge grain A, \$40@41; flooring edge grain B, \$37.25@38.25; flooring edge grain C, \$33@35; flooring flat grain A, \$29@29.50 flooring flat grain B, \$27.50@28.75.

N. C. pine, edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch, \$31.25@32.25; partition No. 1 13-10, \$19.25@20.25; roofers, 6-inch, \$13.25@14.25; roofers, 8-inch, \$20.50@20.75.

Cypress, 1s and 2s—1-inch, \$47@48; 1 1/2-inch, \$48@49; 2-inch, \$52.25@53.75; 3-inch, \$61@63. Cypress, No. 1 shop—1-inch, \$29.50@30.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$33.50@37.50; 2-inch, \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$34@35; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@56.

Birch, sap, 1-inch, \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55.

Maple, 1-inch, \$39@41.

Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$86@89; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$89@92, plain white, 1-inch, \$58@60; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$61@63.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120.

Whiteoak, 1-inch, \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115; Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107; fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$85; No. 1 cuts, 4-4-inch, \$55; 5-4-inch, \$64; 6-4-inch, \$65; 8-4-inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$90; No. 2 cuts, 4-4-inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4-inch, \$53@55; 8-4-inch, \$57; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75; stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60; shaly clears 1 to 2-inch, \$49@60.

Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

BIG FOUR ROAD TO ISSUE BONDS

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio public service commission has given the Big Four railroad permission to issue general mortgage bonds in the sum of \$1,578,000 to pay for improvements and extensions and retire certain bonds that have matured.

The bonds must not be sold for less than 92 per cent of par value. The commission also has authorized the Cincinnati Northern road to issue \$144,000 of first mortgage bonds to pay for improvements.

## DIAMOND FIBRE

Rail Insulation for Automatic Signals is made from a special grade of HORN GRAY fibre which offers maximum resistance to dampness. LET US QUOTE ON YOUR SPECIFICATIONS Diamond State Fibre Co. ELSMERE DEL.

## FORWARD STEPS IN UNIFYING NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY LINES

Physical Expansion of the New Haven System During the Last Year Expected to Be of Much Benefit to Territory Served—New Financing Program

After all the past twelvemonth's proposals of new railroad building in Massachusetts, it is interesting to note the way the New Haven has expanded physically in the past year. In the most westerly portion of the state New Haven interests within a year have built some 30 miles of addition to the Berkshire street railway, and are now rushing to completion another 20 miles. These lines should prove of large benefit to the localities served, and with the Hampden railroad, between Bondsville and Springfield, comprise by far the most extensive construction put through in New England during past decade.

Fifteen hundred men, 400 freight cars, 40 locomotives and 14 steam shovels are at present wrestling with the engineering problems of the Hampden road. More machinery has been set to work thereon than was ever before in the history of New England employed together at one time on new railroad construction. The work is fully three quarters finished, and it is probable that the 15 miles of road will be in operation by the late fall of this year.

Its opening will realize a 25-year dream of Mr. Mellen for unifying the Massachusetts Central line with the New Haven system at Springfield. With the conditions prevailing under former Boston & Albany regimes, the building of this line would formerly have been impracticable, and even now a strategic concession has been made the New York Central management by avoiding construction directly into the Springfield depot zone and building to a point fully 1 1/4 miles east of the city's passenger station. A contract has just been signed for operation of trains between this point and the Springfield station over the main line of Boston & Albany. The term of this contract is coincident with the New York Central-New Haven financial partnership relative to the Albany.

One of the primary purposes of the Hampden road is to provide a ready passenger route between New York and Maine and northern points via Boston. The running time of through trains from Springfield via the Hampden and Massachusetts Central lines to the North station will eventually be made practically identical with that via the Albany to the South station. The new line will make available a grade of less than 50 feet to the mile between Springfield and Boston, against 60 feet via the Albany. It will moreover shorten Boston & Maine's freight train run from Springfield to Bondsville to 15 miles, against 35 miles at present via Northampton, and will obviate traversing the steeper grades of the Massachusetts Central division west of Bondsville.

Construction of the Hampden road is started on the northerly side of the Massachusetts Central, under which it shortly dips to a depth of 25 feet, west of the proposed Bondsville station, thereby avoiding a bad incline which begins on the Massachusetts Central at that point. With only four stations—Bondsville, Three Rivers, Ludlow and East Springfield—the Hampden road is being given a practically straight line of a maximum grade of only 1 per cent. Construction is of the heaviest type, with about 25 concrete and steel bridges (obviating all grade crossings and with abutments adequate for two tracks), a \$300,000 1100-foot span across Chicopee river and 85-pound rail. Not only will the stations be of concrete, but an innovation will be the use of that material for all fence-posts, while southern pine ties costing \$1 each will be laid throughout the new line. The road is proving considerably more difficult and expensive to build than original estimates anticipated, due to encountering of ledges.

The construction work is averaging 50 per cent rock cut throughout, with a number of cuts running over 50 feet, and incidentally furnishing an adequate supply of the best possible fill for the contractors. One cut goes down 90 feet—the deepest in New England—and the other day a single blast of 4500 pounds of dynamite was required.

Fully \$1,000,000 additional financing must be arranged in the near future, bringing the aggregate cost of the Hampden line, from Bondsville to Springfield, to \$3,000,000. A total of \$1,400,000 stock has so far been issued by the Hampden railroad, which is leased to the Boston & Maine for 99 years on a 5 per cent dividend basis, and there are \$1,000,000 notes outstanding against the property. These mature next January and it is probable that a bond issue will be arranged to fund the road's indebtedness. Within the next few years it is planned to build a Hampden railroad branch to Holyoke, costing another \$1,000,000.

Another step in the unification of New England transportation is meantime being wrought out through expanding the Berkshire street railway (owned by the New Haven) into a 200-mile "feeding" system for the steam roads in western Massachusetts. The new construction, including the line through Lee and Otis now nearly finished, is being made uniformly of standard steam-railroad roadbed and tracks, 80-pound rails being used throughout. Avoiding the highways, it is characterized by long straight stretches over the mountains, involving continuous ledge-work with maximum grades not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent.

This will permit the big trolley cars operating over the line to haul one or more steam-railroad freight cars, for which the necessary public authority and connections have already been secured. These new Berkshire lines are designed to develop their territory in a large way, as well as to afford through interurban electric routes of unusual length. With the completion of the line from Otis to Huntington next summer, through cars will be operated from Springfield to Pittsfield, 55 miles, and from Pittsfield, via North Adams, to Bennington, Vt. On the west Hoosick Falls, N. Y., has already been tapped, and on the south Canaan, Conn.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues to find a limited routine jobbing outlet and the market retains a quiet appearance, with dealers quoting 43c ex-yard.

Rosin—There is no material improvement in demand, and the market is quiet with only small lots moving into consuming channels, but the undertone is fairly steady, and former quotations are maintained. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen Sam E \$6.55, graded B \$6.70, D \$7, E \$7.15, F \$7.35, G \$



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## GREAT GERMAN FIRM HONORED BY EMPEROR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The interest of Germany at large in the centenary of the Krupp firm was further stimulated by the presence of the Emperor at the Essen celebration. As in the year 1890, the date of his majesty's first visit to the Krupp works, the occasion marked in a conspicuous manner the close relations which exist between the government and the great industrial firms of the country, as well as the esprit de corps which pervades the historic firm of Krupp.

His majesty's first act on arriving at the Villa Hugel was to confer upon Herr Krupp von Bohlen the title and rank of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and on Frau Bertha Krupp the order of Louise, second class. Accompanied by Frau and Herr Krupp von Bohlen, the imperial chancellor, Admiral von Tirpitz, and numerous other grand officers of state, the Emperor then proceeded to the Lichtof, the headquarters of the Krupp administration, where directors, employees and master workmen from all branches of the firm had assembled.

### Emperor Appreciative

After a short speech by Herr Krupp, the Emperor delivered a speech in which he briefly traced the history of the beginnings of the firm and its subsequent development to the time when, as at present, it held an almost unrivalled position in the world market. The greater part of his majesty's speech was devoted, however, to an appreciation of the great work performed by the firm in the domain of peaceful industry.

Alfred Krupp had been, said the Emperor, a pioneer of social reform and the first man seriously to grapple with industrial problems. The firm's effort to provide, by numerous and admirable institutions, for the welfare, education, and security of its employees and its exemplary housing policy represented the first movement in a direction subse-

quently followed by German industry, and prepared the way for the social legislation of the empire. Alfred Krupp's great conceptions were now the property of all.

In conclusion his majesty declared that the firm was still in the very forefront, not only in the direction of technique but also by virtue of its high conception of the duties of the large employer both towards its employees and towards the general public.

### Gifts Mark Occasion

The cooperation and good relations which have always existed between employers and employees in the Krupp firm, and to which the Emperor referred so forcibly, have been further illustrated by the generous gifts of the Krupp family for useful and benevolent purposes to mark the celebration of the centenary.

Five million marks are to be invested and the interest used for the benefit of the workmen employed by the firm at Essen, so that the elder ones may be able to take an annual holiday and receive full pay at the same time. Another million is to be appropriated for the benefit of the clerks in similar manner, and yet another is set aside for educational and recreation advantages for the employees' children. Three millions are to be distributed among the employees as a bonus in connection with the festivities, each receiving according to the length of time he has been in the business.

The city of Essen receives 2,000,000 marks for the advancement of art museums and charitable enterprises, and a similar sum is to be given for the benefit, in various ways, of Prussian soldiers and sailors and their families. Frau Krupp has given 500,000 marks for the extension of the public parks at Essen, with the special wish that playgrounds may be provided for the children of the population.

## BUDA-PESTH WILL WELCOME WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDA-PESTH, Hungary—The Seventh International Woman's Suffrage Congress is to be held in Buda-Pesth in 1913 from June 15 to 20. The civic authorities of this city have contributed 5000 kronen to the funds of the congress, and other cities and provinces have responded generously to appeals for money which have been made by the finance committee. The ministry of commerce, and ministry of agriculture have both rendered valuable financial assistance.

A very attractive poster has been designed and is to be exhibited at all the largest hotels in the world, and at the various railway stations and shipping offices in the different capitals. It is hoped that delegates from Egypt, India, and Burma, will attend the congress.

## LABOR IN BELGIUM ORGANIZING STRIKE TO FORCE SUFFRAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—What if it ever comes to anything, will be the most momentous strike of recent days is now being organized with extraordinary thoroughness and ingenuity in Belgium.

The object is to force the government to grant universal suffrage, and for this purpose preparations are being made which will enable the directors of the movement to call the men out at perhaps as little as 48 hours' notice. The time fixed for it is in the coming autumn, and everything is being done in the most methodical and open manner imaginable.

Committees have been formed to carry out the various preparations, such as the collection of food supplies, the raising of funds, the delivery of speeches, and the protection of the families of the strikers. The only opposition apparently is coming from syndicalists, who object to the energies of the workers being expended in a political, instead of an economic campaign.

## BURMA DEVELOPS MINERAL WEALTH

(Special to the Monitor)

RANGOON, Burma—Some idea of the development during recent years in the output of gold and petroleum in Burma can be obtained when it is realized that 6421 ounces of the former were produced in 1911 as against 621 ounces in 1905, and 222,225.531 gallons of the latter as against 142,063,846 gallons.

In 1911 Burma produced, among other minerals, 21,000 tons of iron, 159 tons of copper, and 88 tons of tin; silver to the value of Rs. 173,633 and lead to the value of Rs. 922,047; 222,968 carats of rubies and 17,269 carats of sapphires; 2062 cwts. of jade, 13 of amber, and 17,765 of wolfram, besides 140 tons of galena and 38 ounces of platinum.

## MUSTER OF TERRITORIAL TROOPS MARKED BY CAMPS ALONG COAST



(Copyright by Topical London)

County of London territorials tossing comrade in blanket after serious work of training is over in camp at Aldershot

## NATIONALIZATION OF MINES IN BRITAIN IS CAMPAIGN'S OBJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The annual conference of the Scottish Miners Federation under the presidency of Robert Smillie was held recently. The chairman in his presidential address referred at some length to the minimum wage act.

Though at present it was impossible to give a fair opinion as to the real value of the act, and though there were many difficulties to contend with in connection with its enforcement, he, personally, felt that the act would confer lasting and very important benefits upon the mining community. It was probable that at first the tendency would be for employers to employ less unskilled labor because it would be less cheap than in the past.

Their struggles which had resulted in the passing of the minimum wage act had brought one step nearer the nationalization of the mines, and they were about to inaugurate a series of demonstrations throughout the country on this question. They were going to draft a bill proposing that the nation should take over the mines of the country and work them in the interests of profit making. He did not expect the government to take up the bill as a government measure, though they would be asked to do so.

A resolution having been passed by the conference asking for double pay for Sunday work, Mr. Smillie said that no money could compensate the workers if they were going to lose their Sunday. It was not really a question of money. Double time was only a means to an end. What they wanted to abolish was unnecessary Sunday labor.

## MIDLOTHIAN LIBERAL WORKERS NOMINATE THEIR OWN CANDIDATE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Midlothian Liberals have received the proposal of the Master of Elbank, that they should adopt and support the Labor candidate, with anything but eagerness.

The Edinburgh Evening News, one of the principal Liberal papers in the constituency, devotes an editorial to explaining to the late chief whip that he seems to have forgotten that he has already got a successor, and it hints, without much circumlocution, that the late member for Midlothian had better devote his energies to another field.

Without it, it is said, either reading the Master of Elbank's message at their meeting, or even discussing it, the Liberal Association nominated the Hon. Alexander Shaw, a son of Lord Shaw, one of the Scottish Judges, to contest the seat. Mr. Shaw is a barrister, and was president of the Union when he was at Oxford. The selection makes a three-cornered fight in the constituency a practical certainty.

## FAILURE OF STRIKE TACTICS IS SEEN BY PHILIP SNOWDEN, M. P.

(Special to the Monitor)

KESWICK, Cumberland—At a lecture delivered at the Fabian summer school at Barrow house, near Keswick, Philip Snowden, M. P., dealt with the strike as a feature in modern industrial tendencies.

He said that the strike could never be successful as a weapon of frequent or constant use. There was no record, except in one or two instances where circumstances were exceptional, of labor having struck successfully against federated capital. He considered that in the immediate future there was likely to be a great revival of political action, because recent strikes, including the railway strike and the coal miners strike, although they appeared to be successful, were in reality failures.

It was solely due to the intervention of Parliament that the cause of labor had not been involved in disaster. The effectiveness of political action as contrasted with strikes was shown in the workmen's compensation act, under which £3,000,000 had been paid to workers, or three times more than the total increase last year in the wages of all the workers in the country. The idea of a general strike was of French origin and was not likely, added Mr. Snowden, to find favor in England.

## OLYMPIC TO HAVE COSTLY CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—The White Star liner "Olympic" will be put in the hands of her builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, at the end of this summer season. It has been decided by the managers of the White Star company to not only import to that vessel all the principal features recommended by the Mersey commission, but to make a number of improvements which will raise the standard of excellence of this vessel even higher.

It is expected that the Olympic will be docked for a period of six months and that the cost of the alterations and improvements, which will include the provision of side bunkers, will amount to little short of a quarter of a million sterling.

## NEW SINGAPORE DOCK COMPLETED

(Special to the Monitor)

SINGAPORE—The new dry dock at Keppel harbor, which forms an important part of the new harbor works at Singapore, is now practically completed. The length on floor between the inner end and the outer caisson stop is 894 feet, and behind the inner end and the inner caisson stop, 510 feet; the width of the dock between copings is 128 feet, and of the entrance, 100 feet; the depth of water on sill varies from 34 feet at high water to 25 feet at low water for the ordinary spring tide; while the depth of the dock from the coping to the level of the center floor

is 24 feet. The dock is designed to accommodate a full crew, and during the period of submersion carried out day and night maneuvers.

## SUBMARINE DOWN 24 HOURS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Italian submarine Squalo has accomplished the notable feat of remaining submerged, at a moderate depth, for 24 hours without a break. The vessel carried a full crew, and during the period of submersion carried out day and night maneuvers.

## GREAT RECLAIMED DISTRICT OF HOLLAND GREET'S RAILWAY

District Which Lies Within Triangle of Amsterdam, Haarlem and Leiden, and Was Formerly Haarlem Sea, Is Transformed by Dutch Patience and Skill

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—That district which lies within the triangle of cities, Amsterdam, Haarlem and Leiden, and was until 1851 the Haarlem Meer (Haarlem sea), a frog-pond which required more money to keep it within its bounds than the expense of equipping a large herring fleet, was recently the scene of great festivity on account of the opening of railroads where there had hitherto been nothing but canals.

As is known the Haarlem sea was reclaimed in 1851, after three years of steady pumping of water into the ring canal, an elevated canal dyke surrounding the reclaimed sea, an area consisting of 825 square kilometers.

The reclaimed district is now one of the most fertile sections of Holland. The soil which was once worthless is now valued at over 850 florins per acre. It is all several feet below sea level, and is protected by the world-famous ring-dyke.

A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor made a trip by automobile through this section, and was wonderfully impressed by the vast resources of this once amphibious swamp. In addition to the abundant cereals growing there, sugar beets, and a great variety of vegetables, which supply the tables of Amsterdam and other cities, are produced in enormous yields. Besides, the

few acres of this valuable tract which are devoted to dairy purposes support a large number of fine Holstein cattle, from which good butter and cheese originate. Drainage, and the patience and skill of the Dutchmen, have certainly transformed this morland into an earthly paradise.

It must not be inferred that transportation facilities in this section have necessarily been bad. It is of course bisected with canals which furnish cheap transportation, whilst the most isolated part of it is not more than 12 or 15 miles from one of the above mentioned cities. The railroads, as is their custom in Holland, have followed civilization, instead of preceding it, as they do in America. This new network of railways therefore comes at the response of insistent demands, and the assurance that it will pay dividends on its stock from the beginning.

The delay in building roads in this territory is also due to the difficulty of laying substantial roadbeds in this rubbery soil. The ground has a tendency to give and it demands a great deal of work, besides costing considerable money to lay a solid rail, in spite of the perfect level of the country. As it is, on many of the roads one can almost feel the ground give way under him when he rides over it, and for this reason the trains rarely ride easily in Holland.

## RANKS OF MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR MAY BE REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

WINDSOR, England—There is a proposal to reduce the number of military knights, an ancient institution at Windsor which was founded by Edward III. as an adjunct to his famous Order of the Garter.

They consist, at present, of a governor and twelve knights and are known as the poor knights of Windsor. They were first selected by the original knights of the garter from among the number of soldiers who having fought in the campaigns of their country England desired to keep in comfort for the remainder of their days. At first the number was fixed at 24 and afterward raised to 26. Rich lands were granted to the newly established College of St. George in order

to provide for the knights' maintenance. At the time of the foundation, houses were built for them to live in and a shilling a day allowed them as pay. King James I. raised this by an additional shilling a day and later, by command of King William IV., a uniform was designed for their use and they were compelled to attend daily service in the chapel of St. George at Windsor. They form in fact part of the ecclesiastical and military foundation at the castle.

A representative number of knights may be seen today occupying their appointed places at the service in St. George's chapel, their red coats contributing greatly to the picturesque quality of its colored windows and profuse renaissance decoration.

## SCHOOLMASTER IS TEACHING PUPILS TO USE WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)

NORTHAMPTON, England—In a little village in Northamptonshire a wireless telegraph apparatus has been established by which the signals given at the Eiffel Tower, 300 miles away, Cleethorpes and Nordeich stations are distinctly heard. The apparatus has been entirely fitted up by the schoolmaster of Bugbrooke and it is largely home-made.

His condenser consists of four test tubes and silver foil, while upturned ink pots and bottles are used as insulators. The aerials stretch through the window of one of the schoolrooms to the top of a pole and large elm tree opposite. Many of the scholars have been taught by Mr. Wright to read the Morse code and tap out messages with facility.

The schoolmaster contends that wireless telegraphy will in a very short time be very much more in use than it is at present and that thousands of skilled operators will then be required.

## ANTARCTIC PARTY TO MAKE SURVEY FOR NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The government of New Zealand have informed Lieutenant Pennell, who is in command of the Terra Nova, that it is their intention to employ the members of the Antarctic Expedition in surveying work during the coming autumn. The area to be covered is from French Pass to Jackson Head.

This work, which has already been started, will probably continue until the end of October. The Terra Nova has been completely overhauled, and the damage which she received during her last winter's strenuous work has been repaired. The ship is to be coaled and provisioned for her relief voyage to the south to pick up Captain Scott and his party. It is, however, likely that she will not sail until Dec. 1, as it is desired that she should carry the latest home mails to the voyagers.

## WELSH MINERS WAGE RAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

MYRTHYR TYDVIL, Wales—The South Wales coal owner's representatives on the conciliation board have agreed to concede the miners' demands for 6 1/2 per cent increase in the standard rate of wages. This concession brings the percentage above the 1879 standard up to 87 1/4, or 2 1/4 per cent above the maximum fixed by the agreement.

## ELECTRIC MAIL TUBE SYSTEM FAVORED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The overcrowded state of the public streets and the general congestion of the traffic, which is considerably aggravated by the perpetual condition of upheaval of the roads during the past few years, has forced upon the postal authorities the necessity for considering some better means of transporting the mail than by the motor vehicles used at present.

The engineers of the postal department are now engaged in studying the question and are preparing plans for a system of underground electric railways for the special purpose of the conveyance of postal matter in Paris. The basis of the scheme is in the main on the lines of that already adopted for the London underground postal railway. It provides for the construction of tubes of some 2 meters 25 centimeters in diameter which will permit of the installation of a double line of rails. It is thought that the scheme will also include the proposal adopted in London to use carriages which will not need personal conductors but which will work automatically between each station.

The French authorities will, however, it is believed wish before commencing construction, to see in actual operation the test line that is shortly to be constructed in London of some 10 kilometers in length and which will have the capacity for handling 30,000 sacks of correspondence per hour at the exceedingly modest outlay of a sum not exceeding £1,200,000.

## NEW INTERSTATE LINE SOUGHT BY NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Hon. A. Griffith, the minister of public works, visited Brisbane recently for the purpose of interviewing the premier and members of the Queensland ministry with regard to the construction of a railway linking up New South Wales and Queensland. The land of the railway would extend through the Tweed Heads, via Bourke and the neighborhood of Thargomindah. It has also been proposed to construct a railway linking up with the Victorian border areas by the River Murray, by constructing two or three connecting lines in the vicinity of Tocumwal and other places along the river.



# THE HOME FORUM

## CHARMING AMERICAN COUNTRY HOME

ONE of the characteristic random sketches of Edgar Allan Poe's, found in a collection of his tales, is entitled "Landon's Cottage." One takes it up thinking perhaps to find a picture of a famous residence, but discovers only a picture of a country home in New York state, where lived a gentleman whose given name even does not appear, but whose dwelling had made a strong impression of beauty and artistry on the whimsical visitor.

Poe was wandering through the river counties, he says, and came upon a grassy road which first impressed him for the exquisite turf, green and rich as Genoa velvet, such as is rarely seen out of England. This road or lane seemed to have been treated with a rare and peculiar skill. All the loose stones had been brought to the edges to define it in not too definite a line, and patches of wild flowers springing here and there among the stones had the dignity and charm of a garden combined with the freedom of nature. The track was in deep ruts below the turf, on which not a twig or loose leaf lay.

The wanderer followed this charming path past all manner of unusual delights—for example, an old tree loaded with begonia plants which made it look like some vision of a fairy world, hung with cages in which many birds sang, and a pond with a miniature island. The following picture of the living room of the house is touched with the clear and correct beauty which one hears of in the interiors planned by Whistler:

"Nothing could be more rigorously

simple than the furniture of the parlor. On the floor was an ingrain carpet of excellent texture—a white ground spotted with small circular green figures. At the windows were curtains of snowy white jaconet muslin; they were tolerably full, and hung decisively, perhaps rather formally, in sharp parallel plaits to the floor—just to the floor. The walls were papered with a French paper of great delicacy—a silver ground with a faint green cord running zigzag throughout. Its expanse was relieved merely by three of Julien's exquisite lithographs in three colors, fastened to the wall without frames. One of these drawings was a scene of oriental luxury; another was a carnival piece, spirited beyond compare; the third was a Greek female head—a face so beautiful and yet of an expression so provokingly indeterminate never before arrested my attention.

"The more substantial furniture consisted of a round table, a few chairs,

and a sofa or rather settee; its material was plain maple, painted a creamy white, slightly interstriped with green—the seat of cane. The chairs and table were "to match"; but the forms of all had evidently been designed by the same hand that planned the grounds. It is impossible to conceive anything more graceful. On the table were a few books; a large square crystal bottle of some novel perfume; a plain, groundglass astral lamp, with an Italian shade, and a large vase of resplendently blooming flowers. Flowers indeed of gorgeous colors and delicate odors formed the sole mere decoration of the apartment. The fireplace was nearly filled with a vase of brilliant geraniums. On a triangular shelf in each angle of the room stood also a similar vase, varied only as to its lovely contents. One or two smaller bouquets adorned the mantel and late violets clustered about the open windows."

### Sure Deliverance

THE Psalms abound in the tenderest and most confident assertions of the loving-kindness of God and of instances where He has delivered the writer out of all his troubles. Our own experience, in the times when we have been in danger, corroborates exactly these wonderful deliverances of the psalmist. Just as we seemed about to sink, in every instance the hand of God plucked us from the dark waters.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch, in Congregationalist.

## DIFFICULTIES OF ENGLISH SPEECH

IT is not an unusual experience for one who has prided himself on being very nice indeed about his pronunciation of English to find that he has been habitually mispronouncing some quite ordinary word. While in most cases pronunciation is hardly more than fashion, the usage of the majority of cultivated people, there are few things that more abash one who has not a quick sense of humor than to be caught tripping in his accents. Yet a glance at any good work on orthoepy brings home errors to most of us.

For example, many persons who are very careful to give it its full measure in such words as new and Tuesday and would disclaim indignantly if caught

with noo or toosday on their tongue, carry this particular much too far. They say you after every r and l, whereas after r the compound sound of u is dropped and the simple oo (as in boot) is substituted. After l many authorities obliterate the u sound (as you) also. With the word rude for example, often we hear it given the extra twist, almost ryouid, rather than flatly and properly set forth like rood. With the word blue also, these particular ones say blew, though some authorities deny the e sound, entirely in blue and make it frankly bloo. The new Oxford dictionary prefers this oo sound.

In the word absolute, for example, one likes for some reason to keep the you sound after l, perhaps because it is so dignified a word. There are words where the you has disappeared after l and cannot be restored. These are chiefly those where the l is preceded by another consonant. Jury is another example of a word where the e sound is dropped by the best authorities.

But meantime there is great pleasure in hearing the full sound of the e in common words like new, pursue and duty. Where the sound is spelled ew, as in few, the tendency to simplify is less, though one hears the word stew pronounced stoo sometimes. This sound after m is rarely slighted, however, for the simple reason that it is so easily said. Otherwise we might hear of a cat mooing like a cow.

Literature and spiritual are words hard to say right without sounding pedantic. Some people say frankly literatoo and spirichewal. The corrective for these defects is to say literatour, with the t very far forward so that the e sound is not too strong. The same thought of keeping the t well forward helps to make spiritoural right. (You is

here given as representing best the e-u.) The exaggeration of this sound of e in the u is heard in the pronunciation Chewsday for Tuesday. In this case the e which is made back of the t has been welded with it in such a way as to draw the t back into the place where ch is said. Ch is pronounced with the tongue nearly in the e position. The corrective is to keep the t forward and the e plain. Natural is another of the difficult words with u. It should not be nacheral, nor should we say nacher; yet this thickening sound is often used by persons who know better. Nat-youral and nat-your is the correct sound, but with not too much sound of y.

### Artist's Garden Home

Writing of some delectable American gardens, Walter Eaton says in Everybodies:

Another alluring and perfect garden, made by the owner and in no sense pretentious, is that of Stephen Parrish, the Cornish artist. Mr. Parrish built his white house, with its gay red roof, upon a hill. And such a hill! The house should really have an elevator from the road. Once you have reached the top, you find it a sort of hog's back, plunging down into a heavily wooded ravine on the other side. Yet on that summit, sheltered on three sides by the house, the studio and workshop, and the greenhouse, and on the fourth, running out along the spine of the hill to a gigantic, storm-scarred pine and the forest, is a gem of a garden.

The pergola connects the house and the garden so intimately that in summer one is almost at a loss to say where one begins and the other leaves off. You may almost step off the pergola into the round iris pool, which reflects the blooms above it. The hardy spirea is everywhere. The larkspur nods in the breeze from the far valleys. Old Ascutney piles its blue pyramids across the Connecticut. And under the shadows of the dark forest climbing up from the ravine, the white house, the sun-soaked garden, the studio, gather themselves contentedly on their little terrace, intimate, lovely, a perfect unit. We venture to say that few gardens that cost a hundred times as much can give the same sense of complete satisfaction.

### From Scott's "Ivanhoe"

When Israel, of the Lord beloved,  
Out from the land of bondage came,  
Her father's God before her moved,  
An awful guide, in smoke and flame.  
By day, along the astonished lands,  
The cloudy pillar glided slow;  
By night, Arabia's crimsoned sands  
Returned the fiery column's glow. . . .

But present still, though now unseen!  
When brightly shines the prosperous day,  
Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen  
To temper the deceitful ray.  
And O, when stoops on Judah's path  
In shade and storm the frequent night,  
Be Thou, long-suffering, slow to wrath,  
A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,  
The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn,  
No censor round our altar beams,  
And mute are timbrel, harp and horn.  
But Thou hast said, "The blood of goat,  
And flesh of rams, I will not prize;  
A contrite heart, a humble thought,  
Are mine accepted sacrifice."

### Logical

An American tourist, in pricing tea in a Chinese store in Shanghai, was surprised to find that he could purchase five pounds of a certain kind of tea for \$2, but that if he bought 10 pounds the price would be \$3. The American asked the Chinaman that such an arrangement was ridiculous, but the proprietor of the store insisted that logic was on his side. "More buy, more rich. More rich, more can pay," he explained.—New York Tribune.

## Home Life of the Osprey Photographed



(Photo from Clinton G. Abbott's "Home Life of the Osprey.")

### HOVERING OVER HER NEST

THE Englishman knows the osprey as the lonely tenant of one or two silent Scottish lochs, jealously guarded by the watchful eye of a warden; the American knows it as a familiar object undaunted by the noise of a popular seaside resort and so common as to afford even the casual bird student material for study. The picture, selected from one of 30 equally attractive photographs in Clinton G. Abbott's "Home Life of the Osprey," illustrates at once the beauty of the bird and of that wholesome sport, photography, where so often the triumph of the sportsman is also the triumph of the bird. The bird shown is hovering over her nest, on which she presently alights, in spite of fear and trembling, caused by the presence of the photographer's "blind," which like the bird's own nestlings, while looking as Mr. Abbott tells us "fierce and dangerous prove to be quite harmless." It should perhaps be explained that the osprey or fishhawk is not the bird which yields the tuft worn in the hats of certain unthinking women. The "osprey tuft" is the trade name for the plumes of a rare egret.

### Pro-Greek Agreement

We may forget our Greek and Latin, but we cannot, if we are thoughtful at all, forget the Greeks and Romans. When we forget our chemistry, nothing remains, except the mental discipline, and that may be set off against the mental discipline derived from language study. We can hardly read a page of great literature that does not bring up before us a vision of the old life—that old life from which it would be well if we learned more than we do. After a boy leaves college if he got anything at all out of his education, his chief feeling will be one of regret that he did not get more. And the chances are that he will be sorry that he did not give more time to the humanities—that is, if he has sufficient education to make him appreciate his own limitations.—Indianapolis News.

### Washington on Agriculture

The life of the husbandman of all others is the most delightful. It is honorable, it is amusing, and with judicious management it is profitable.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Geography of the Canal

Everybody is interested in the big ditch that is being made in Panama to connect the Atlantic ocean with the Pacific and nearly everybody has some kind of a notion of what direction the canal takes. We have a general idea that as the Atlantic ocean is at the east and the Pacific at the west the canal must run from east to west. Yet if we study it out on the maps that already show it as if it were finished, we find a surprising thing. The canal not only lies more nearly north and south than east and west, but the Atlantic end of the canal is farther west than the Pacific end.

This, of course, is because the Panama isthmus, or the slim neck of land that connects North and South America, curls about so queerly. South America lies a good deal further east than North America does, as a whole, and so when we sail across the Caribbean sea to Colon, on the isthmus, we are sailing in a general way north of the Pacific ocean, which sweeps over eastward under the sharp bend of the isthmus, as the shore

curves from California and Mexico. Moreover the best line for the canal to take was found to be not due north and south but inclining a good deal to the west, in order to find the shortest and at the same time the least mountainous route. Panama, which lies at the Pacific end of the canal, is just about due south of Pittsburgh. Many people think of it more in line with the mouth of the Mississippi river. But South America reaches only about as far west as Florida does.

The name Panama comes from an Indian word, it is said, and means plenty of fish.

### Today's Puzzle

A WILD FLOWER  
My first you'll find knee deep in grass.  
Second, a misstep as you pass.  
My whole, a very graceful flower,  
Growing on banks in nature's power.

### ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

HARE  
ABEL  
REEK  
ELKS

## LOVE IS THE HEALER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR those who first study the Gospel records with the healing work of Jesus chiefly in view it is often a surprise to find how constantly the healing of sickness appears as the corollary or illustration of his teachings. The Christian church the world over holds the mission of Jesus to be the cure of sin. He was in his day, however, rebuked by the people about him for presuming to forgive sinners. He immediately proved his right to do this by healing a sick man through the spoken word of Truth. He asked the people which was easier, to forgive sin or to bid the sick man take up his bed and walk. Did he not mean by this that the forgiveness of the sin, that is the removal of the sense of separation from God, was all the man needed to be made whole, and was the deeper need of the two?

Today Christian followers of Jesus are sometimes rebuked for what is held to be their presumption in trying to heal sickness as Jesus healed it. Although the forgiveness of sin, the putting it away from our concept of our fellows, has long been regarded as a Christian duty, the forgiveness or putting away of sickness has not. Has this come about because humanity is reluctant to learn that sickness and sin are so closely allied? Christian Science has been mistakenly referred to as first of all a system for healing the sick. It is first, last and always a scientific cure of sin—that is, of men's sense of separation from God. The healing of sickness follows as a sign of the inner regeneration, as evidence of a change of consciousness in the former invalid from material beliefs to a purer sense of Spirit. It does not follow that the sick man is the most sinful

of mortals. Mortal error has many manifestations, but if the mentality which thinks of itself as a sick man were wholly pure of all sin, all love of materiality, it would rise above beliefs of sickness and no longer appear as a sick man.

Perhaps humanity's dislike of admitting that sickness and sin are allied comes from the habit of condemning sinners, while sick people are pitied. If sin and sickness are alike understood as materiality of thought, ignorance of Spirit, both condemnation and pity disappear, and earnest, loving effort to establish purer thinking takes their place. When this belief in materialism is seen to be the connection between sickness and sin, then the reason why spiritual thinking heals the sick is plain.

A great deal still lingers in the purest human consciousness which is not of heavenly origin, however much it may masquerade as good. No man can judge for his neighbor, and hardly for himself, how deeply imbued his daily thinking is with this divine light, or how much it still is discolored by materialism. There is hope, however, for those who persist in statements of the truth and keep clear of things they see to be wrong—such as malice, hate, greed and plain sins of many sorts—these are watching the cloud gradually and surely disappear. The light which comes shows perhaps secret faults, unsuspected, but this illumination should bring courage, as a token of progress.

Perhaps the one fault of humanity which has most to do with the sufferings and sorrows of individuals and communities is the habit of condemnation. In Revelation is the saying, "The accuser of our brethren is cast down."

This voice of accusation against others is of course often turned against oneself in one's own consciousness, but those who refuse to listen to its hourly criticism of others find that it no longer assails themselves. This points to the explanation of the line in the prayer Jesus gave to humanity: "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." If a sense of unforgiveness for others is really cast out of us, there will be no longer any sense of self-condemnation. Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation of this part of the Lord's Prayer is, "And Love is reflected in love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 17). Here all sense of anything to forgive is laid away, for the heart is open to divine Love and knows that Love is All.

These things indicate why the healing of sickness and sin go hand in hand. Sin denies love—love of God for man, of man for man, of man for Spirit. Jesus said that the second commandment was like the first, and indeed he who loves God finds love for man overflowing in his heart. Self-righteousness may tempt persons of a kindly nature to think that they are really loving, when they are selfish, personal and material in their affections, not God-loving. Or it may tempt others to think that they are serving God in the very act of condemning their fellowmen. To reach at last the sincere conviction of one's own need of forgiveness saves one from condemning others. This is often a hard school, but it is a blessed one. The beliefs of disease which seem tenacious are in time seen to have their foundation in hidden materialism of thinking, very often in the condemnation of other people. To be healed of disease, then, one has only to let in the light of Love, of God, Spirit, to cleanse and sweep the dark, noisome places of human selfishness. Then the sense of disease is dissolved, as Mrs. Eddy says, "like dew before the morning sunshine" (Science and Health, p. 365).

Readiness to see one's own errors, then, or need of forgiveness, leads one to that quiet place of meekness where he has no harsh or condemnatory thought for the faults of others, not even for obvious-seeming faults or for wrongs that would seem to have been done to oneself or those dear to him. It is this sincere light of Love shining through and through, which alone really heals disease, for this is the one and only cure of sin. Let the followers of Jesus, then, learn first, last and always, to love.

### "Begin the Day With God"

Begin the day with God,  
He is thy sun and day;  
He is the radiance of thy dawn,  
To Him address thy lay,  
Take thy first meal with God,  
He is thy heavenly food;  
Feed with and on Him, He with thee  
Will feast in brotherhood;  
Thy first transaction be  
With God Himself above;  
So shall thy business prosper well,  
And all the day be love. —Bonar.

## MODERN CLIFF-DWELLERS

THE Hopi are divided into numerous clans, each with its own ancient traditions and ceremonies. Each clan is represented in several of the villages, and some in all. From the traditions of these clans, as well as from a study of the language, says the Christian Herald, it is evident that the present

Hopi population is composite, made up of accretions from many widely separated sources. The language is classed as Shoshonean, but it contains many words of Keresan, Zuni, Ute, Navajo, Apache and Pima derivation, and many archaic words not found in any other dialect. Dr. J. W. Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, who is probably better qualified than any other authority to give an opinion, believes that the Hopi are the nearest modern representatives of the prehistoric cliff-dwellers of the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado. By this it is not meant that the Hopi are of the same race as the cliff-dwellers, but that the Hopi have conserved the culture of the cliff-dwellers to a greater extent than have any other surviving tribes of the Pueblos.

### Newspaper Success

A well-known writer and speaker in discussing the modern newspaper and upon what its success depends says: "And right here I want to define newspaper success. Public confidence earned by public service—that is the Alpha and Omega of newspaper success. Let the paper serve its public faithfully enough, a long enough time, and all the rest will take care of itself."

And he might have added the paper that does its public duty in the face of unjust and false criticism is the newspaper that commands the respect and patronage of the public which it seeks to serve.—Chestertown Transcript.

A musician must keep his heart pure and his mind clear if he wishes to elevate instead of debasing his art.—Theodore Thomas.

### Oil Versus Coal

What reads like a statement out of a fairy tale is cited from Chambers Journal in Current Literature, to the effect that the plantation of nuts is likely in the future to bear the same relation to the factory that the coal mine does now. The Diesel engine is being brought up to such efficiency that it promises to drive the steam engine from the field. The Diesel engine consumes oil, not for generating steam, but directly, and not only coal oil but oil made from the earthnut is available for this use.

Americans generally have failed to note the passing of the age of coal and the arrival of the age of oil, through local circumstances to which the great engineer, Dr. Rudolph Diesel, has lately directed attention. As between coal and oil, America seems to Dr. Diesel to lag behind the old world. He attributes this partly to the fact that coal is yet abundant here. This tends, he says, to encourage waste and inefficiency. He also attributes tardiness in entering the oil age to the great demand for quick manufacture and the turning out of very large quantities of product. He predicts, however, that America will, like Europe, discover oil.

### Needed Special Piano

A story about Marconi has been floating about in the newspapers. At a dinner in Newport he was seated beside a lady who, mixing him up with his compatriot, Mascagni, said: "Oh, I'd so love to hear you play your beautiful 'Intermezzo.'"

"I'll do it," the inventor answered promptly, "if you've got a wireless piano."

Do you wish to know if anything is the Lord's work? See if it is a work among the poor.—Charles Kingsley.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 26, 1912

### Need of a Policy of "Thorough"

NEW YORK CITY and the republic of the United States happen to be faced at the same time with a common duty. Occasions now and then come in the history of men, parties and states when, the plow of truth having begun to turn over the soil of fact respecting honor or dishonor, sincerity or hypocrisy, worth or worthlessness, the only tolerable course is to let the furrow be carried out to the end of the field, uncovering what it may. Realizing that such a time has come for the metropolis, Governor Dix has put in charge of a John Doe investigation of the police department of New York city a judge especially fitted to probe the matter. Realizing that such a time has come for the nation, for the parties now seeking the peoples' suffrage and for men in high places charged with serious offenses, the Senate committee appointed to investigate campaign contributions will proceed with its search for evidence, aided of course in every way by all men of honor who have either their own personal reputation or that of the country to protect.

Conditions, political and social, such as the country faces today, while they have their disturbing and destructive aspects, also have the merit of being illuminating and constructive. When feelings are deep, when motives are fundamental, when tactics are frontal, when platform is confronted with candidate and candidate with platform, and when the dominating desire of the average elector is to find the truest man and most honest group of partisans, then pursuit of politics becomes a great vocation, history is in the making, and mankind reasserts its loyalty to ethical and spiritual ideals.

The American people today are in a truth-seeking frame of mind, even though disclosure humbles and shames them for the time being. They want to know all, having learned so much. With all the evidence in, they will know how to act summarily. Of course testimony given will be weighed in the light of possible motives prompting it, also keeping in mind the general moral reputation of the witnesses.

In a restaurant sale at Rochester, N. Y., the other day, 40,000 coppers were transferred as part of the purchase price. It is easier to see now why the newsboy consumes so much time in bringing up change for a nickel.

### Trade with New Zealand

AN ELABORATE report to the department of commerce and labor, by the American vice-consul in Tasmania, deals with possible openings for American manufactures in the distant colony of New Zealand, where, as yet, the chief rivals of local, Australian and British makers of goods are some of the more notorious of the American trusts. This investigator counsels much more careful study of varying conditions in local markets; thus agricultural machinery would sell in Timaru and Invercargill and automobiles at Christchurch better than in other towns that could be mentioned. In the preferential tariff favoring the United Kingdom is an obstacle that must be reckoned with by the American exporter; but cheaper freight rates from America give an advantage now that will not be lessened when Atlantic coast manufacturers can cut through the Panama canal and break into the Pacific trade.

In any case, whatever the policy adopted by the American manufacturer seeking the New Zealand market, it should include direct, personal representation, at least temporarily. A tour that would include Australia and South Africa would prove profitable to any American firm seriously desiring to extend its markets. Occasionally satisfactory arrangements with commission houses can be made by correspondence. But far better is the personal touch.

Americans are reported as welcomed in New Zealand. Likeness of political and social problems to be worked out accounts in part for this. The colony is even more remote from European influences and interests than the republic is, and like Australia is beginning to understand that with the United States they are facing certain contingencies born of altering Asiatic conditions. So that in parliamentary debates discussing aspects of militarism, as they affect these colonies, it is quite common to have this unity of solicitude for distinctively occidental and Caucasian ideals expressed.

Appropos the Panama route and its opening, it is significant to find the New Zealand Times saying, in a discussion of the inequities involved in the toll plan of Congress, that it believes that the inter-oceanic link will work "a complete revolution in New Zealand's mail and passenger routes to Europe and bring about important trade relations with the states on the Atlantic seaboard." Australia has formally protested against discriminating tolls.

THE industrial relations commission, when appointed, will have plenty to do even if it shall turn aside completely from beaten paths and close its eyes and ears to politics.

### Local Government Reform in Ohio

THE proposed new constitution for Ohio, to be submitted to the people of that state for approval or rejection, in part or as a whole, at the general election in November, is in the form of amendments. With regard to the advisability of adopting some of these there is a difference of opinion; with relation to two of them, at least, there is general unanimity of public sentiment. These are numbered twenty-six and forty respectively.

The first provides for obligatory direct primaries in all municipalities with more than 2000 population; in communities of population less than this, the manner of conducting election preliminaries is left to the option of the people. The second provision makes it possible for municipalities to adopt any form of local government to their liking. At present they are prohibited from changing the method of their administration. There will be nothing under the operation of amendment forty to prevent a municipality from experimenting until it shall have found the form of municipal government which, in the opinion of a majority of its voters, is most suitable to it.

It is felt in Ohio that these two amendments are in a large measure complementary. With obligatory direct primaries, the more con-

siderable towns and cities of the state will not only be able but forced to take the control of local politics out of partizan organization. Each voter will be, so to speak, his own "boss." He may go to the polls and vote, according to his conscience and judgment, for men or measures, without let or hindrance from any political superior or dictator. It will rest wholly with the individual voter to say not only how his town or city shall be managed and by whom it shall be managed, but under what form of government its affairs shall be administered.

The importance of reforming by simplifying local government cannot be over-valued. Owing to the trend of population in these latter years, the urban communities dominate the state. As they go politically, so goes the state. If these communities can be removed from the influence of partizan bossism in local affairs they can all the more readily be relieved from the domination of partizan bossism in state and national affairs. The ward, unfortunately, has been the primary school of politics in the United States for many years. Under improved municipal government the ward is being gradually eliminated as a political factor. The community, directly and simply governed, is taking its place, and for the better. Ohio heretofore has been denied the privilege of joining in the movement for municipal regeneration. There can hardly be a doubt that its people in November will relieve themselves of this restriction.

It is announced that button shoes, both for men and women, are to be in vogue again. They have been coming back, for women, for some little time, but mostly in fancy styles. Now they are to come back, for women, in all styles, and, what is more, they are to come back, in all styles, for men. Button shoes are all right in themselves. There is nothing in the shoe line much, if any, neater than a neatly buttoned shoe. They are entirely becoming to most feet. The objection to them from a man's point of view is that they have to be buttoned, and that, in order that they may be buttoned, he must carry about with him a buttonhook.

Man seems to be doomed by custom to buttoning. From childhood to maturity, from youth to old age, the button problem is constantly before him. There is a mistaken impression that women do more buttoning than men. They don't. They have relief in strings and tapes and hooks and eyes, and when buttons are forced upon them to any considerable extent by fashion, man seems to be doomed to do their buttoning as well as his own. He would not mind the button shoe so much if it were not for this very consideration. He has recently been looking forward with hope and confidence to the disappearance of the button-up-the-back waist. Lately men have been wearing a more contented appearance as a consequence of announcements from Paris, Berlin, New York, Chicago and other fashion centers, to the effect that the buttoned-up-the-back waist cannot survive much beyond the present season. And now they will be chilled again by the news that they must button their wives' shoes, for this, to married men at least, is what the news means in its last and most important analysis.

Even bachelors will be affected by it in another way. The reappearance of the button shoe will be accompanied naturally by the reappearance of the buttonhook. To most men the buttonhook is even worse than the buttoning of shoes for their wives. It is, to begin with, always getting mixed with their fountain pens and lead pencils. It means one other thing that they must remember to take with them wherever they go; one other thing to forget. Here, again, women have the advantage. If married, they make it a rule to borrow their husbands' buttonhooks; when they forget to do this, then they have the universal and never-failing feminine resource, the hairpin. Men have adjusted themselves to many things for the sake of being agreeable, but there are obvious reasons why they have not adopted the hairpin. When a man lends his buttonhook to somebody who fails to return it he is lost, unless he can manage with a string; and frequently a string is not within reach.

However, there have been button shoe periods before, and men have passed through them fairly well. They will make a brave effort to be cheerful while passing through the button shoe period that is now impending.

### Learning by Doing

PUBLIC utility corporations, with all their expert advice, when they come to anticipate the outcome of urban expansion often are taught by experience that efficient foresight is the most indispensable of assets. It is not so many years ago that the Boston Elevated road had radically to change and increase its Dudley street terminal to meet conditions created by swift development of regions like Dorchester, Roxbury and Forest Hills. On Sunday traffic to and from the north of Boston, by residents of Somerville, Malden, Medford and Melrose using the Elevated road, was much facilitated by similar radical changes in the Sullivan square terminal, alterations having to do chiefly with rerouting and making easier transfers from the elevated to surface lines.

The expense of transformations of this kind, of course, is not light. "Learning by doing" is as costly in traffic handling as in any other form of education, and it involves inconveniences to travelers that are not easy to endure patiently day after day. In due time, of course, the cost of experimentation makes its impression where most felt; and foresight, social imagination and expert knowledge are in each decade rated higher by administrators, so that in due time a city comes to have a plan of expansion that, if adhered to by all concerned, makes systematic and coordinated development of all transportation agencies a natural thing in community life.

TALKING of District Attorney Whitman of New York for Governor reminds us that this is not by any means the first time the idea of taking a man out of a place in which he is useful and putting him into a place where he cannot be useful in the same way has occurred to some far-sighted, if designing people, and to others who are well meaning but not so far-sighted.

POSTAL clerks from all parts of the country will soon swarm in Boston, and many of them will for the first time have the opportunity of experiencing the impulse that leads Boston visitors to flood the mails with postal cards.

THE Chinese are apparently face to face with the recall. Sometimes the new country can apply innovations in government much more successfully than the old.

### Button Shoes Coming Back

### New England's Fuel Supply

OVER considerable sections of rural New England humble folk still find wood accessible, cheap and the normal domestic fuel. On a few railroads the same may be said. But in urban and suburban regions the section of the country most remote from supplies of anthracite and bituminous coal is peculiarly dependent on the decisions of men with business headquarters in the middle Atlantic states, chiefly in New York and Pennsylvania. As to volume of supply and price the verdict is one that New England's home keepers, manufacturers and urban makers of electrical power have relatively little to say save as suppliants. So far as the strained situation is alterable at any time by change of rates of transportation there is recourse, of course, to the interstate commission. But otherwise there is not much to be done save through moral suasion, which hitherto has not been especially effective.

These comments are brought out by the fact that the retail coal dealers of New England, organized for formal protest against the exceptional autumn and winter shortage which they face, are now in the critical mood toward producers and shippers of the fuel supply that has been common among coal consumers for some years past. No doubt if there were action by the chambers of commerce of New England cities and by senators and congressmen of the region, a larger share of the alleged limited supply of anthracite coal might be started north toward needy consumers' wharves, yards and bins. But after all it would be a concession, not a matter of economic and industrial right.

Whatever the outcome of the present uprising against the arbitrary character of the business between middle state producers and New England consumers, two things can be done. New England, with an eye to public rights as well as to private enterprise, can develop its ample water courses as a source of power, heat and light; and it can insist that its lawmakers in Washington so vote with respect to conservation of federal coal lands that other regions of the country may never become helpless.

ANOTHER mammoth cave has been discovered in Kentucky. It is said to be fully as large as the original. Mammoth caves are not properly distributed. If one of them could be discovered beneath a large city what a wonderful opportunity it would afford for the creation of a great subway system!

BACK of the controversy over conservation of forests, fuel supplies and water powers, which has gone on during the past ten years, lies something more than the economic issues and ethical results involved. Governors and senators from western states, in their resistance to the extreme federal policy, have fallen back upon the rights of the states to such control; and now Speaker Underwood of the Democratic majority in the House seems inclined to do likewise in backing legislation which would aid seekers for water-power rights on southern streams, legislation that runs counter to the administration's policy for strict control of such water-power rights.

It would be interesting to the student of the rise, fall and reemergence of political ideas in the United States if, on this issue of "state rights," the South and the far West were to combine forces for a season. There always will be those citizens of the country who, for entirely conscientious reasons and because of a profound belief in the necessity of decentralization of power and authority if a democracy is to be preserved, will contend against the Hamiltonian, federalistic and nationalistic trend, never stronger than today. For such critics of contemporary conservation legislation as it assumes stricter federal control of waterways, there can be nothing but respect. There is much in the past history of democracies to justify their warnings. But there are other loud preachers of "state rights" whose interest in abstract issues of government or in the purity of the American democracy's life does not bear the stamp of sincerity. They are under the suspicion of using the historic slogan of Jefferson and Calhoun, not because of their belief in it, but because it may serve ulterior ends of persons or corporations who hope to get from state legislatures and governors, franchises and privileges that cannot now be obtained from Congress or from Presidents and department officials.

A FAR-REACHING plant hunt such as the Arnold Arboretum of Boston has been carrying on in China's temperate regions for several years, has its value not only for the student but for the public. Acclimated and adapted to American conditions the importations will soon find their way into common use via the administrators of the great department of Harvard University over which Professor Sargent presides. Under the auspices of the national government, a similar quest for plants is going on throughout the world, and the enrichment of American resources by this combined action of nation and privately endowed agencies during the past generation has been unprecedented. In order to make full investigation of the adaptability of its plant imports, the bureau charged with care of the task is seeking private cooperators in all parts of the country, persons who will assume the responsibility of testing the foreign shrubs and trees and making formal reports to Washington. To volunteers presenting suitable credentials of capacity for this service an excellent opening for profit and pleasure exists.

Not all importation of foreign plants even under the strictest scientific supervision proves beneficial; and unless it be carefully controlled there is much economic loss involved because of the establishment of insect plagues that follow introduction of infected "stocks." Congress has recently been compelled to make much more stringent laws bearing upon admission of plants and trees grown abroad.

DAWSON CITY has celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the discovery of gold on the Yukon. It does not seem as long ago as that since the discovery solved the silver question.

UTAH is going to put up 20,000,000 cans of tomatoes this season. This is not a bad advertisement for irrigation, but neither is it the best that could be written.

### State Rights Once More

### Testing Plant Imports